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Wednesday, August 3, 1960
Sravana 12, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—755 Ai LS—22-8-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 3, 1960/Sravana 12, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Entry Tax on Tea in Bengal and Assam

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*73. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided about the abolition of Entry Tax on Tea in Bengal and Assam; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The question of the abolition of entry tax in West Bengal and carriage tax in Assam on Tea has been taken up with the State Governments concerned, and discussions are in progress.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether on account of the entry tax the price of tea in Assam gardens has gone up at the cost of the producers?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certain difficulties were apprehended and therefore representations were received from the tea industry as such and also from the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Therefore, we have taken up this matter with the State Governments concerned.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the amount involved in the abolition of this tax?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is not worked out. We considered in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Tea Board the scope for the excise duty to be levied and it worked out to more or less Rs. 770·93 lakhs. It is a rough estimate; we have not worked it out firmly so far.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that due to this tax the same commodity of common tea has to pay tax sometimes three times over and that is affecting the price of common tea all over India and also outside India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is not the fault of this Government. She may as well write to the Bengal Government.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Is it a fact that tax is levied on tea by the Governments of West Bengal and Assam?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is exactly the reason why we have taken up this matter with the State Governments concerned.

Shri P. G. Deb: What was the price of tea before the levy of the entry tax and what is the price now?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The entry tax is being levied; it has not been stopped and so the price of tea which comes into the market includes this tax levied by the West Bengal Government and also the carriage tax imposed by the Assam Government.

Mr. Speaker: What was the price of tea before the levy of these two taxes? That is the question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: 7 nP. is the carriage tax levied by Assam and 6 nP. is the entry tax levied by the West Bengal Government. So, we have to add to the price about two annas per lb.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The hon. Minister just now remarked that it was only up to the State Government but the Central Government takes part of the octroi duty that is charged. So, it is not only up to the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: Is she giving information or is she asking a question?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: No, Sir. I am asking this question as the hon. Minister said that it was up to the State Government only.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if octroi duty that is levied is not shared by the Central Government and if so how can the Central Government say that it is entirely for the State Government.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not aware of any such thing.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या असम गवर्नमेंट और बंगाल गवर्नमेंट भी इस पर राजी हैं कि यह टैक्स हटा दिया जाए ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : बातचीत चल रही है । जैसा शुरू में मैंने बताया है कि जब बातचीत खत्म हो जाएगी तभी तो पता चलेगा कि पूरी तरह से राजी हैं या नहीं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that Assam tea is subjected to both the Assam road tax and the Bengal entry tax while the Bengal tea is subjected only to the Bengal tax?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is so because the Assam Government levies a flat rate duty of 7 nP. per lb. on manufactured tea which is carried by motor vehicles, or trollies or anything. It is called the carriage tax. The West Bengal Government levies a tax on entry of Assam tea to Bengal. So, it is having both these taxes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government has any proposal to remove this discrepancy?

Mr. Speaker: She has already said so. The hon. Members must follow the question.

India Office Library

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*74. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Assar:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had a meeting with Lord Home in London to discuss the outstanding question of India Office Library;

(b) whether any decision was taken regarding transfer of the Library;

(c) if so, the nature of such a decision; and

(d) if no decision was arrived at, what further steps Government propose to take to acquire the India Office Library?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) I had a meeting with Mr. Alport on a purely personal level.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To continue to press our claims till a mutually acceptable decision is reached.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that during our Prime Minister's visit to London he had a meeting with Field Marshall Ayub Khan with regard to the partition of India Office Library and later on with Lord Home? May I know whether the hon. Minister has got some information about the discussions held between these two?

Shri Humayun Kabir: On the 12th of May, there was a meeting between the Prime Minister and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and the Commonwealth Secretary of the U.K. Government. They discussed generally the question of future ownership and the management of the Library. Some legal issues were also raised and it was agreed that the exact nature of the discussions would not, for the present, be disclosed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the views of Pakistan were ascertained in this matter and if so what are their views?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already told the House that identical notes were presented by India and Pakistan in this matter and so there is no question of ascertaining the views of Pakistan.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस पुस्तकालय को भारत को देने के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश सरकार का क्या ख्याल है और अब स्थिति क्या है ?

श्री हुमायूं कबिर : ब्रिटिश सरकार का जो ख्याल है उसके मुताबिक अगर हम चलें तो वह कभी नहीं देगी ।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government of Pakistan has proposed the division of the books in the Library about which there is a difference of opinion?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The question is of establishing the ownership and we have presented a joint claim and we are going to pursue that claim. We do not propose to raise any other question at this stage.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether any suggestion has been put forth by the Government of India to take photostat copies of the documents?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The matter has been under discussion but the first question to decide is that of legal ownership. The U.K. Government hold that according to their legal advice the library belongs to them. We are absolutely clear in our mind that it is the joint property of undivided India and therefore, of the successor Governments of India and Pakistan.

Shri Tangamani: We are glad that the Government of Pakistan have raised no objection to the transfer of these books and agree that they jointly belong to both the Governments. May I know whether certain documents of historical importance connected with Tippu Sultan and others would be made over to the Indian Union and transferred to the Indian Union?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. The library is now in the possession of the Government of the United Kingdom and you cannot divide something which does not belong to you at the present moment.

Shri Tangamani: I am asking whether the Government of India will at

least see to it that those documents which are of historical importance and connected with the Indian Union will be made over to the Indian Union? I referred to certain manuscript copies connected with the life of Tippu Sultan.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is any joint effort being made to get micro-filmed copies of important documents and records?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Scholars sometime secure such manuscripts for micro-filming but the Government of India—I think in this matter the Government of Pakistan is completely with us—do not propose to ask for any micro-filming because it will weaken our claims.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस लाइब्रेरी को तैयार करने में शुरू शुरू में रुपया भारत सरकार का खर्च हुआ था या ब्रिटिश सरकार का ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our claim rests on the basis that the land was purchased with Indian money, the building was also built with Indian money and till 1937 the entire expenses of the library were met from Indian revenues.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That is our claim. What is the basis of their claim? Do they say that the whole thing was built at their cost?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our position has been and is that they have no claims. But they hold, and by some kind of a jugglery of law some of their legal advisers have advised them, that it belongs to them. I have told the Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs that the very fact that they have not been able to find any answer for five years to our Note is conclusive proof that they have no legal arguments.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि यह मसला पिछले कई सालों से इसी तरह पड़ा हुआ है, और इस के सिलसिले में हमारे मरहूम वजीर तालीम भी लन्दन गये और वजीर आजम भी गये, फिर भी यह हल नहीं हुआ तो क्या हुकूमत हिन्दुस्तान इस मसले को वर्ल्ड कोर्ट के सामने ले जाने को तैयार है ?

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ چونکہ یہ مسئلہ پچھلے کئی سالوں سے اس طرح پڑا ہوا ہے - اور اس کے سلسلہ میں ہمارے مرحوم وزیر تعلیم بھی لندن گئے اور وزیر اعظم بھی گئے - پھر بھی یہ حل نہیں ہوا - تو کیا حکومت ہندوستان اس مسئلہ کو ورلڈ کورٹ کے سامنے لے جانے کو تیار ہے]

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are certain conventions which govern the relations between Commonwealth countries (*Interruption*). But we are pursuing the matter, suggestions have been made and these discussions will continue. We shall, as I said, continue pressing our claims till there is an agreed settlement (*Interruption*).

Management in Public Sector Steel Plants

*75. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering expert opinions regarding the improvement in the present management pattern of the public sector steel plants; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far in this respect?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A French team and a British team of experts were invited to advise on the efficient management and organisation of production at the Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Works respectively and in particular to suggest the outlines of a system of periodical departmental returns and reports within the works for manage-

ment information and control purposes. These teams have been examining the works organisation and management of the steel works at Rourkela and Durgapur but their work is not yet complete.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Sir, in a report on a survey conducted recently by the State Government in the Rourkela Steel Factory it has been said that the Factories Act continues to be disregarded by the Management in respect of the prescribed limit on working hours and other provisions. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether all efforts are being made to see that the Managements in public sector steel factories implement all the provisions of the Labour Acts enacted by the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this? The only question here is whether Government is considering expert opinions regarding the improvement in the present management pattern. We are not going into the details here. The hon. Member evidently wants to know the progress made in that respect (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether Government propose to make any changes in the present set-up of Management of the Rourkela Steel Factory in view of the recommendations of the Expert Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Have they recommended?

Sardar Swaran Singh: As I have said, their work is not yet complete. I cannot anticipate that they will recommend any changes. Even if they recommend any changes they will be examined. We would like to benefit. If as a result of the examination it is disclosed that any change is required then the change will be entertained.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The Minister said that the advice is sought only with regard to Rourkela and Durgapur. May we know why Bhilai has been left out?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The question relates to these two steel plants.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: All steel plants.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sorry. If it satisfies my hon. friend, I may say that a Russian team is already examining the Bhilai Plant also.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any proposal is under consideration or shall be considered to appoint some experienced persons from the iron and steel private sector on the boards of public sector companies to benefit from their experience?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We have already appointed an expert who was connected with the private sector steel plants as director on the board of directors.

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government taken up the incentive scheme from the Russians in Durgapur whereby daily norms of workers are fixed and more work gives more wages to daily workers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: About the Russian scheme of working of norms for Durgapur, I cannot recall if there is any such suggestion under consideration.

Shri Tyagi: Is it in operation elsewhere in Bhilai?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir, not yet.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो मौजूदा इन्तजाम है वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इन्तजाम तो जारी रहेगा । पूरा इन्तजाम करने का क्या सवाल है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । बड़े बड़े प्लांट चालू हैं, उनका इन्तजाम तो हमेशा होता रहेगा ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the policy of the Government is to have labour participation in at least the management, may I know what is the reason

why prior to that labour laws and Factory Acts are not being implemented in the public sector steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Labour laws and factory laws should be implemented. If any specific cases are pointed out we should ensure that they are implemented.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question relates to an Expert Committee. The hon. Minister not once but twice said that he is looking into it and the Committee has not yet given a final report. The question must end with that. Other questions are being started as to how far the factory laws etc. are being implemented or not. Even with respect to that the hon. Minister has replied. The same question in another form was put by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty to which an answer has been given. If hon. Members have got a different impression let separate questions be tabled, I am not going to enlarge the scope of this question.

Shri Morarka: In view of the fact that one or two steel plants have not come into operation at all and the other one has just started, how does the need for such an expert team arise? May I know whether Government felt that the Management of the steel plant was not efficient? What was the necessity?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Both the steel plants have actually gone into production—Durgapur and Rourkela. There are problems connected with production and management about which we thought that an examination at this stage would be beneficial. Therefore, we have got this British team under the Colombo Plan and also a French team under the French Aid Programme. They have looked into the matter and made some preliminary recommendations. When the final recommendations are made, I think we can judge whether their work was useful. I have no hesitation in being benefited by the experience of others.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha made a very thorough study of the working of the three steel plants and made some far-reaching recommendations which have a bearing upon the efficiency of the Management and Administration. May we know if the Ministry first tried to give consideration to implement them before some experts from abroad were called upon to deal with the same question?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The two are not very exclusive of each other. The Estimates Committee have made certain recommendations. I am sure the Management will greatly benefit by those recommendations. That does not bar another examination at an independent level by experts.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The question was whether the Management benefited by the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. As a matter of fact, the need for another examination should arise only when they have not benefited by the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

Mr. Speaker: The object behind the question seems to be this. An expert committee of this House which is entrusted with this task makes a report. If the Government itself appoints an expert committee for the same job, will it be side-tracking all those recommendations made after elaborate discussion? Is it to go over those recommendations of the Estimates Committee, in which case the Estimates Committee's recommendations will become useless? From time to time this matter has been taken up and the Estimates Committee has been very anxious to avoid the Government appointing a committee of its own when

the Estimates Committee is looking into the matter. Instead of a committee of themselves, an expert committee from a foreign country is being brought up. Is it not evading the issue in a different manner? That is exactly the point that has been raised. I am anxious that the Estimates Committee's recommendations should be implemented before other recommendations come in to get over those recommendations?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I equally share the hon. Speaker's anxiety that the recommendations of the Estimates Committee should be separate. They are generally accepted and if they are not accepted, then the Ministry concerned comes to this hon. House or tries to convince the Estimates Committee and a regular procedure has been prescribed. I have no doubt in my mind that that procedure is being adopted. Even according to the question put by the hon. Member, what he said was that the Estimates Committee has made recommendations. So, there is no question of side-tracking any issue with which the Estimates Committe is seized.

So far as the scope of these experts is concerned, that has not got anything to do with what the Estimates Committee have recommended. On operational matters, production matters and management matters, any expert advice from those countries who have got experience in this line should be welcomed rather than criticised in the form in which unfortunately some hon. Members are trying to criticise.

दिल्ली में स्कूल

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*७६. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री राम गरीब :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष दिल्ली में कुछ और नय स्कूल खोले गये हैं, या अगले वर्ष खुलने वाले हैं ;

(ख) नये स्कूलों को कितना अनुदान देने का विचार है ;

(ग) दिल्लीं में कितने स्कूलों के अपने भवन नहीं हैं । और उनमें कितने छात्र पढ़ते हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष भी बहुत से छात्रों को अब तक किसी स्कूल में प्रवेश नहीं मिल सका ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) नये स्कूल या तो सरकार द्वारा या स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा खोले गये हैं । स्थानीय f कायों को निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन और स्थानीय निकायों के तम्बुओं में लगने वाले स्कूलों की संख्या २३७ है । इन स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की कुल संख्या १,०६,००० है ।

(घ) जो, नहीं ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new schools have been opened either by the Government or the local bodies. Grant to local bodies is given according to the prescribed rules.

(c) The number of schools, belonging to Delhi Administration and the local bodies which are housed in tents, is 237. The total number of students reading in these schools is 1,06,000.

(d) No Sir.]

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : दिल्ली में लगभग प्रति वर्ष यह समस्या उपस्थित होती है कि जितने छात्र होते हैं उस अनुपात में स्कूल पर्याप्त नहीं होते । तो क्या सरकार ने आगामी वर्षों के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जैसा कि मैंने आपसे प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए निवेदन किया है, जहां तक स्कूलों का ताल्लुक है, कोई समस्या नहीं है । जितने भी छात्र होते हैं उनको हाई स्कूल या हायर सैकिंडरी स्कूलों में दाखिला मिल जाता है । हां अगर कोई छात्र किसी विशेष स्कूल में दाखिल होना चाहता है और उसमें स्थान नहीं होता तो उसको कहा जाता है कि वह दूसरे स्कूल में जा सकता है । लेकिन जहां तक स्कूलों का सवाल है दिल्ली में किसी प्रकार की समस्या नहीं नहै । यह जरूर है कि कुछ स्कूल टेंटों में चल रहे हैं : मैं आशा करता हूं कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर यह टेंट भी हटा दिए जायेंगे और इनकी जगह इमारतें बना दी जायेंगी । बीस साल में जो आवश्यकताएं दिल्ली की होंगी उनका पूरा नक्शा बन चुका है और दिल्ली ए मनिस्ट्रेशन, कारपोरेशन और म्युनिसिपैलिटी सब को बता दिया गया है कि किस तरह से दिल्ली में आगामी २० सालों में शिक्षा का विकास होना चाहिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पत्रों के उन समाचारों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिनमें कहा गया है कि दिल्ली में इस वर्ष दस हजार छात्रों को स्थान नहीं मिल सका । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है ? अगर यह सही नहीं है तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर यह बात सही है तो इसके लिय क्या इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह प्रश्न स्कूल स्टेज के लिये नहीं है । यह कालिज स्टेज का प्रश्न है और उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं मैं एक दो रोज में एक स्टेटमेंट हाउस के सामने रख रहा हूं । उसमें पूरी स्थिति को हाउस के सामने रख दिया जाएगा ।

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether any subvention has been given by the Government for the improvement of the schools or for the running of the schools which are now run in tents in Delhi?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is a regular procedure. Whenever any society or institution comes forward with some kind of assistance, the Government always consider the application on merits. That is the regular procedure. There is nothing special about it.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know what efforts are the Government making to put a ceiling on the fees that are being charged by the education shops as they dominate over the Government-run institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The only way to get rid of these shops is to improve the educational institutions and to provide better educational facilities, and it is towards that end that we are constantly making an endeavour.

Shri Supakar: Since the Government is going to enforce compulsory primary education from next year, may I know what provision the Government are making for the children of those linguistic groups which have no primary school of their own in Delhi?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government have already laid down a certain policy with regard to the medium of instruction, and it has been decided by the Central Advisory Board of Education that as far as primary stage is concerned, the medium of instruction will be the mother-tongue of the child and it will be the duty of the Government to make such arrangements where the linguistic minorities are living.

Shri Supakar: What concrete steps are being taken? That is the question. The theory is quite well known, but what is the practice?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The practice, as the hon. Member is already aware, in Delhi is that even at present there are various linguistic groups which are taking advantage of education in their own mother-tongue. There are schools for Tamil, Gujarati, Maharashtra and others, and the Government are encouraging all the societies to impart instruction in their own language.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर तम्बुओं को हटा दिया जाएगा और उनके स्थान पर भवन बना दिए जायेंगे । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि आप जो ये भवन बनाएंगे स्कूलों के लिये, वह अस्थायी होंगे या परमानेंट होंगे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : स्थायी से अगर आपका मतलब यह है कि हजारों वर्ष तक ये चलें, तब तो मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन वह इतने स्थायी जरूर होंग कि बीस पच्चीस साल तक दिल्ली की आवश्यकताओं के लिय काफी हों, एक जनेरेशन के लिये काफी हों ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: If I understand the hon. Minister correctly, he mentioned the figure of the boys attending aided schools. May I know whether there are some Government schools also in Delhi and, if so, what is the number of boys attending the Government schools and also the Government-aided schools together?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have not given any number. I do not know from where the hon. Member is quoting.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: In reply to a question, the hon. Minister said that the number of aided schools is so much and that the boys attending them are so much.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is misinformed. I was only stating the number of boys who are getting their education in tents.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि करीबन २० साल के लिये हमने योजना बना ली है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उसकी रिपोर्ट मैं पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में रख दूंगा ।

Import of Steel

*77. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any programme for the import of steel from abroad during 1960; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the names of the countries with quantities of proposed import?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Imports in 1960 are expected to be of the order of 600,000 tons. Arrangements are being made for the import of steel from the rupee payment Agreement Countries, *i.e.* U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia according to the agreements concluded by the Government of India with these countries. Contracts for the imports of 55,500 metric tons of steel from the U.S.S.R. and 500 tons of steel wire from Czechoslovakia have already been finalised. Imports of steel are also being arranged against the U.S. Development Loan Fund Credits as well as Barter Imports from the U.K., U.S.A., West Germany, Japan, Belgium, Holland and Australia etc.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know the quality of this steel which is being imported and how long it will take to produce such quality of steel in this country?

Sardar Swaran Singh: By quality, I presume that the hon. Member wants to know the categories under which this import programme is arranged. The categories in which we are in short supply are arranged in preference to others. They are like sheets, wires and the like. Regarding the question as to how long we are likely to be dependent on imports, I would like to say that our imports have progressively been decreasing. In 1958, we imported 11,73,000 tons approximately. In 1959, it was about 8 lakh tons. As I have already indicated, during the current year it is likely to be 6 lakh tons. Our indigenous production during the current year is expected to be 25 lakh tons, which is likely to be 8 lakh tons more than the production in 1959. The total availability is likely to be about 31 lakh tons during the current year, which is about 5 lakh tons more than the total availability in 1959.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know by what process the imports are made—through the State Trading Corporation or private firms?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Through both

Shri Damani: What is the total value of the steel imported against the barter system and which items of steel are allowed to be imported?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the total value is concerned, it is difficult to give, because the cost price varies with different categories. On a rough estimate, the cost is about Rs. 6 crores for each lakh ton. The rest is a matter of calculation. This is a very rough estimate.

Regarding the second part of the question, categories in which we are comparatively in short supply like sheets, wires, stainless steel, special steel, etc. are the categories that we permit under the barter arrangement.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया कि हमारे यहां पर जो आयात हो रहा है वह धीरे धीरे कम होरहा है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह कब तक आशा की जा सकती है कि हम को बाहर से यह सामान नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा और जो सामान हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं क्या उस प्रकार का सामान भी हमारे यहां तैयार करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जहां तक पहले सवाल का संबंध है जब यह स्टील प्लांट्स पूरी तरह चालू हो जायेंगे तो हमारे देश की बहुत सी रिक्वायरमेंट्स उनसे पूरी हो जायेंगी जहां तक उस किस्म के माल का सम्बन्ध है यह भी नये स्टील प्लांट्स में मसल्न लोहे की चादरें, वायर्स वगैरह के भी बनाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the prices and quality of steel of USSR, USA and U.K. are the same?

Sardar Swaran Singh: They are not.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the steel is being imported on Government account or private account?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Most of these imports are arranged through the Iron and Steel Controller or through the State Trading Corporation. After it arrives in the country, then it is allocated both for Government requirements and for private use.

Shri Mohammed Imam: How does the landed cost of imported steel compare with the locally manufactured steel? Is it more or less?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The price of imported steel is higher than the price of the indigenous steel.

Shri Mohammed Imam: By how much?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It varies from category to category. But roughly taking Rs. 600 as the import price, there is an average price differential of about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per ton depending on various categories.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the fact that the indigenous steel production has increased to 25 lakh tons and imports have decreased to 6 lakh tons, are Government examining the possibility of revising the pool price now?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रूस, अमरीका और यू० के० के स्टील की कीमतों में क्या अन्तर है १०० रुपये का, २०० रुपये का या ५० रुपये का, कितने का अन्तर है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : यह मुख्तलिफ कैटेगरीज में मुख्तलिफ है और यह बतलाना बड़ा कठिन है । आम तौर पर जो भी सप्लायर्स हैं वह इंटरनेशनल मार्केट देख कर ही कीमत मुकर्रर करते हैं । अब यह आखिर व्यापार की बात है और सभी देशों को पता है कि दूसरे देश के किस भाव पर स्टील मिल सकती है और जिस वक्त वह देने लगते हैं तो देख लेते हैं कि उसका फ्रेट इतना होगा और उससे कुछ रियायत दे देते हैं ।

It is a matter of negotiation. I cannot give a firm figure.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any assessment will be made regarding the shipping freight involved in importing steel and whether any steps are taken to import steel in Indian ships?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That question may better be addressed to the Transport Ministry.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know the names of the companies or agencies through which the imports are made and whether any exports have also been made?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In regard to the first part, it is a matter of detail; if a separate question is tabled, I shall try to collect the information. With regard to the second part, some export has already taken place in categories where we can spare those quantities.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know if the programme of import of steel from abroad is formulated in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is formulated in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and other Ministries who are big users of steel like Railways and Irrigation and Power Ministry.

ऐतिहासिक स्मारक

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*७८ { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री मधुसूदन राव :

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व मंत्रणा बोर्ड की स्थायी समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में राज्य सरकारों को कितने ऐतिहासिक स्मारक सौंपे गये हैं;

(ख) क्या इन स्मारकों की देखभाल और मरम्मत के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल व्यय का कितने प्रतिशत ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व सलाहकार बोर्ड ने जिन ११५ स्मारकों को अरक्षित घोषित करने की सिफारिश की थी, उन में से अब तक १०७ स्मारकों को अरक्षित घोषित कर दिया

गया है और राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे इन स्मारकों को अपने हाथ में ले लें ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) कुल खर्च के ५० प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं ।

(a) 107 monuments out of 115 recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology have since been deprotected and the State Governments have been requested to take over these monuments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) Not exceeding 50 per cent. of the expenditure.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी ऐसी इमारतें विभिन्न राज्यों में हैं जो पुरातत्व महत्व की हैं आर्किलौजिक्ल एम्प्रोर्ट्स की हैं, इन सब की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये क्या कोई एजेंसी है जो कि समय समय पर उनकी जांच करती रहे और उनको इस विभाग के संरक्षण में लाया जा सके ? यदि ऐसा है तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार पर है या केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. The State Governments and universities have got their representation on this board. This board has set up a standing committee and without the approval of this standing committee, we do not deprotect any monument. When we deprotect a monument, it is with the approval of the standing committee, which we consider as an expert body.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what is happening to other monuments and images which have been taken over to foreign countries, whether it is the duty of the State Government or the Central Government to recover them and bring them here, etc. That does not arise out of this.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the Central Government will bear upto 50 per cent. of the expenditure for the protection of these monuments. Have the Central Government given this 50 per cent. expenditure to any State Government by this time?

Dr. M. M. Das: Up till now we have not received any application or request from any State Government for this grant.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या ऐसी पुरातत्व महत्व की इमारतें भी जो कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व की हैं वे भी राज्य सरकारों को सुपुर्द कर दी जायेंगी और क्या इस बात की गारंटी होगी कि उन की देखभाल ठीक से होगी ?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir. No monument of all India national importance is being deprotected. In fact, the Constitution enjoins upon the Central Government to take in their charge for maintenance and preservation all monuments that are of national importance.

Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

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*79. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1147 on the 30th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the Committee set up under Dr. D. S. Kothari about the establishment of the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that a questionnaire has been prepared. May I know whether it has been circulated and, if so, to whom?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The questionnaire has been circulated and replies have been received from most of the organisations excepting two only.

Shri Tangamani: On the previous occasion we were told that this centre is being established with a view to take steps to see that the result of research are made available to interested parties. May we know by what time the Government expects to set up this particular centre?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member is reading from my reply to a supplementary question. But if he looks into the earlier part of the reply he will find that I have said that there is no immediate urgency because the Insdoc is doing much of the work. It is rather a difficult question. At the present moment there are two tendencies. In the USSR there is a centralised agency and it is trying to decentralise. In the USA there are many separate agencies and they are trying to centralise. These are two rival tendencies and we want to observe very carefully before we take any definite or final decision.

Central Pool of Engineering Specialists

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*80. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1586 on the 19th April, 1960 and state the further progress made so far in setting up a Central Pool of Engineering Specialists?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The scheme for the constitution of a Central Pool of Engineering Specialists has been dropped.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has not favoured this scheme. May I know the reasons which prompted them to reject this?

Shri G. B. Pant: They have already got in the Central Engineering Organisation 434 officers—143 Class I officers in the Water Wing and 97 officers in the Power Wing and 113 officers of Class II in Water Wing and 81 officers in the Power Wing. They think that if the pool is formed it will not work satisfactorily as the engineers who will be included in this pool will have their lien in their respective States, they will be receiving different salaries in those States and their services will be available only for such periods as the State Government might not need them. So, considering the various aspects of the problem, they have considered it unnecessary to have a pool like this.

Shri Nath Pai: Last week there was a report in the papers that another pool was to be created of engineers for the development of communication in the Himalayan border regions. Is that to be a separate pool from this or the engineers for that pool are made available from this pool?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know if the word "pool" has been used in that connection, but engineers have been deputed to look after the roads on the border areas and they are working there.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have got engineering specialists who have already got experi-

ence in building roads? If so, where do they come in?

Shri G. B. Pant: They remain where they are. They do not go out nor do they come in.

Mr. Speaker: The separate pool which was thought of or contemplated has been given up.

Shri Tangamani: Because the Ministry was not willing so the entire scheme has been given up. They have to come under a separate scheme because there are projects.....

Shri G. B. Pant: They are under the CWPC.

Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki.

*81. + **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 604 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state further progress made in the inquiry by the Special Police Establishment into the irregularities in the local purchase of stores in the Central Ordnance Depot Chheoki (Allahabad)?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): This matter is in the hands of the Special Police Establishment. I may add that the report of the Special Police Establishment refered to in the earlier question has been thoroughly examined by the Government and they have accepted the recommendations of the Special Police Establishment.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: On the 3rd of March we were told that this has been handed over to the Special Police Establishment. Now five months have passed and still it is pending. How much more time will it take?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have stated that the Government have accepted the recommendations. The Special Police Establishment is processing the necessary prosecutions under the report.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Special Police Establishment has given any indication about the amount involved in the irregularity?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I explained on an earlier occasion, this relates to irregularities in local purchases etc. and this arose out of bills which were placed before the officers concerned to the tune of Rs. 79,000. But that is not the actual value of the irregularities. It is in that connection that the Special Police Establishment have found certain irregularities.

Mr. Speaker: Have the Special Police Establishment made any assessment?

Shri Raghuramaiah: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We were told on the 3rd March that the report of the Special Police Establishment was received in February. The hon. Minister has stated just now that action is being taken by the police and prosecution is being launched against some people. Since the matter involves local purchases may I know whether any contractors are also involved in this and, if so, whether the SPE is conducting an enquiry against them also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Yes, Sir.

माउंट आबू में खेल-कूद का प्रशिक्षण

*८२. + **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री वें० ब० नायर :
श्री अ० क० गोपालन :
श्री नारायणन् कुट्टि मेनन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ओलिम्पिक खेलों के खिलाड़ियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये माउंट आबू में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) इस प्रशिक्षण में कितने खिलाड़ी भाग ले रहे हैं; और

(ग) सरकार इन खिलाड़ियों को क्या सुविधायें दे रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) माउंट आबू में प्रशिक्षण शिविर का आयोजन अव्यावसायिक खिलाड़ी संघ (एमेच्योर एथलैटिक फैडरेशन) ने किया था। राजस्थान राज्य खेल परिषद् ने प्रशिक्षण और निवास की सुविधाएं प्रदान कीं। राजकुमारी खेल प्रशिक्षण योजना और रेलवे खेल नियन्त्रण मंडल से साज-सामान प्राप्त किया गया था । कूदने के मानकों (जम्पिंग स्टेंडर्डस) की तरह का बहुत भारी सामान स्थानीय रूप से प्राप्त किया गया था । खिलाड़ियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये ५ भारतीय प्रशिक्षक लगाये गये जिनमें राजकुमारी खेल प्रशिक्षण योजना द्वारा भेजे गये चार प्रशिक्षक भी शामिल हैं । शिविर में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये एक अमरीकी प्रशिक्षक भी लगाया गया ।

(ख) चुनाव परीक्षणों से पहिले प्रशिक्षण के लिये २७ खिलाड़ी अस्थायी रूप से चुने गये थे ।

(ग) चूंकि शिविर का आयोजन अव्यावसायिक खिलाड़ी संघ (एमेच्योर एथलैटिक फैडरेशन) ने किया था, इसलिये सरकार द्वारा खिलाड़ियों को सुविधाएं देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता था । फिर भी सरकार ने शिविर पर अनुमोदित खर्च के ७५ प्रतिशत के बराबर अनुदान देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । शिविर का लेखा प्राप्त होने पर अनुदान की ठीक रकम का निश्चय किया जाएगा ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : इस विवरण को देखने से ज्ञात होता है कि एक प्रशिक्षक अमरीकी लगाया गया है । वह किस की ओर से लगाया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : राजकुमारी कोचिंग स्कीम की ओर से ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : इस शिविर में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : पूरी रिपोर्ट अभी हमारे पास नहीं आई है । अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस दें, तो मैं यह सूचना उन को दे दूंगा । लेकिन २७ में से ३ महिलायें थीं । उनको माउंट आबू की ट्रेनिंग के लिये सिलेक्ट किया था । लेकिन सही नम्बर कितना था, यह नोटिस मिलने पर बता दूंगा ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it is stated that 27 athletes were provisionally selected prior to the selection trials. May I know where the selection trial was and who selected them provisionally?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is the Amateur Athletic Federation which is responsible for selection and organising these trials.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to press reports and also to the report of Shri Jai Pardiwala, one of India's most important athletic coaches that on the eve of the final training the tracks were unworthy and that they were not properly laid. Over and above all this, the food served was most abominable. May I know whether the Government has done anything about it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In this matter I am afraid the Government cannot do anything. The whole thing is organised by the Federation and it is their responsibility to see that there are proper tracks and the trials are

held properly. I do not think it is the intention of the hon. Member that the Government should look into the technical matters also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the statement that Government are giving 75 per cent. of the approved amount of expenditure. May I know the control that Government exercises in the running of these camps in order to ensure that at least the best conditions are given for those competitors who are about to leave for Rome?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government will call for a report about their expenditure..... (*Interruption*). Government have not yet given a grant. Government have agreed in principle to give a grant up to 75 per cent. of the approved expenditure on the camp. A report will be called for from the Federation. If they are satisfied that the expenses have been properly met, Government will give the grant. But I do not think that it is the intention of any hon. Member in the House that Government should look into technical matters as to how the track should be arranged, how, trials should be held and whether trials are held properly or not. If we do this, we had better give up all autonomy of the Federations.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not my idea.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The federations work within a certain framework and Government have to respect their autonomy. Government cannot and would not interfere in the day-to-day administration of these federations.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, may I say that this is a very important matter because the country's honour is involved when we send a contingent to the Olympics? After the camp was started there were reports from creditable sources including some of India's best athletic coaches that proper conditions had not been given on the eve of Olympic training. I was only asking whether Government's attention was drawn to this and, if so, what action was taken in order to see that our athletes got the best training before they left.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that Government have appointed a Sports Council. The Council consists of experts in the field of sports. Before recommending these grants the Sports Council looks into the merits of each application. After they have scrutinised these applications, they recommend grants to the Government. Government cannot go beyond this. After all some responsibility has to be left to the Federation concerned. It is not possible for the Government to look into all these details. They will have to be left to the federations concerned.

Manufacture of Lubricants

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*83. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Jinachandran:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up a plant for the manufacture of lubricants in India is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any offers have been received for collaboration in the establishment of this plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Initially, a detailed project report will be obtained for further examining the economics of the proposal.

(c) Yes.

(d) The details are under scrutiny.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: How much is spent on lubricants that we import annually?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid I will require separate notice for that

because the question of import and value is not covered by the present question. But I may indicate that it is estimated that our total requirements of lubricants are likely to be of the order of 4½ lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan period.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Any kind of plan like this is not included in the draft Third Five Year Plan at all. No Government is going to take this up. Is the Planning Commission going to consider taking this plan up and include it in the Third Five Year Plan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I suggest that the hon. lady Member say this during the discussion on the draft Third Five Year Plan when it comes up before the House.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether the location of this plant has been decided?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. As I have said already, it is still exploratory in a way.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this lubricant manufacturing plant will be a part of the proposed Barauni plant which is a plant in the public sector and whether this collaboration means technical collaboration or capital collaboration?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Efforts are being made to include a production of one lakh tons of low viscosity index lubricating oil, such as, axle oil, steam cylinder oil and general machinery oil in the production pattern for Barauni. The lubricant manufacturing plant about which this question has been asked is a separate project and is not a part of Barauni.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is going to be a private sector plant and from where offers have been received?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I could not express any opinion straightway on that issue because exploratory talks and preparation of project report are still being undertaken. It will depend upon the picture that emerges therefrom and the availability of resources, both external and internal, before final decision could be taken.

Shri Damani: May I know whether this project will form part of the public sector or of the private sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a question which I have already replied.

Mr. Speaker: I understood the hon. Minister to say that this matter is being explored and that they have not come to any conclusion whether it ought to be in the private sector or in the public sector. Is that right? Have we understood the answer correctly? In answer to the question of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty whether it is going to be in the private sector or in the public sector, I understand the hon. Minister said that these things were being investigated and no decision had been arrived at as to whether it ought to be in the private sector or in the public sector.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. That is the position at the moment.

Beneficiation of Minerals

*84. **Shri Wadiwa:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1326 on the 7th April, 1960 and state:

(a) how far the consideration of the proposals of the Mineral Beneficiation Committee has progressed;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on any of the recommendations;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether the Committee have recommended certain targets for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, whether they have been taken into consideration while formulating the Ministry's draft Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). As the Mineral Benefication Committee was a Sub-committee of the Mineral Advisory Board, final decision on the recommendations made by the Committee will be taken after Board has considered the report at the 8th meeting being held at Bhopal today.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister referred to the Mineral Advisory Board which is meeting at Bhopal today. May we know whether the report has been submitted to its members?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume it must have been; but I do not know really.

Shri Narasimhan: The First Five Year Plan recommended benefication programmes for chromite ore. It stated that—

> "As reserves of high grade ore available in the country are limited, the Bureau of Mines in conjunction with the National Metallurgical Laboratory should undertake research on the benefication of low grade chromite ores from various parts of India."

In view of this, may I know whether steps will be taken in this regard for benefication of chromite ore in various parts of the country?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid that this does not arise out of the present question. Secondly, it is a suggestion for action.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government is aware that the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur is doing research on the benefication of manganese? If so, what use is made of that research?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know the details, but broadly I can say that they have undertaken research on this important aspect. I have every hope that the country will benefit by the results of their research. That is all that I can say.

Shri Narasimhan *rose*—

Shri Amjad Ali: Sir, it is 11.55. I want to submit to you that Question No. 93, which is of a very general nature and in which the House will be interested, be taken up. Under section 123 of the Representation of the People Act certain classes of persons had to be prescribed by the Law Ministry. That has not been done.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Narasimhan.

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, parts (d) and (e) of Question No. 84 regarding benefication of minerals say whether the Committee have recommended certain targets for the Third Five Year Plan and whether they have been taken into consideration while formulating the draft Third Five Year Plan. In this connection I want to know whether benefication of chromite ore forms part of the Third Five Year Plan.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The draft Third Five Year Plan is already in the hands of the hon. Member. He can study that and if there are any suggestions that he wants to make he can indicate the same to me or he can place them before the House when the draft Plan is being discussed.

High Court Judges

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*85. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies of Judges of High Court exist and for how long;

(b) how many Judges are due to retire in 1960, 1961 and 1962;

(c) what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies (i) expeditiously and (ii) from outside the Province; and

(d) the progress made in regard to the constitution of the all-India panel of persons considered suitable for appointment as High Court Judges?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) There are two vacancies in the post of permanent Judges—both in the Allahabad High Court one with effect from 13th July, 1960 and the other from 27th July, 1960. I may add that one of the permanent posts in the Orissa cadre has been held in abeyance and there are three other new posts which have not yet been filled and for which proposals have not been received.

(b) The number of Judges due to retire in the remaining part of the year 1960, in 1961 and 1962 is 4, 27 and 9 respectively.

(c) According to the standing instructions, the State authorities are required to send their proposals for filling up a permanent vacancy about 3 months in advance of the date on which the vacancy is due to arise.

The policy of the Government of India that some appointments to the High Courts should be made from outside the State concerned has been accepted by the States and such appointments are made wherever circumstances permit and the authorities concerned are agreeable.

(d) Panels of persons suitable for appointment as High Court Judges have been received from the States of—

(1) Andhra Pradesh;

(2) Jammu and Kashmir;

(3) Madhya Pradesh;

(4) Madras;

(5) Orissa;

(6) Rajasthan;

(7) West Bengal;

(8) Uttar Pradesh; and

(9) Kerala.

Panels are still awaited from the remaining States.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Out of the number of Judges appointed, may I know how many were taken from the Bar and what is the general practice in this regard?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, the initiative in the matter is taken by the State Governments, and they make proposals either from the Bar or from the judicial service.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Advisory Board of Education

***86. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee on basic education of the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that new schools to be established under the compulsory primary education programme should be of basic pattern only; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Committee has recommended that all new schools to be opened in connection with the compulsory primary education programme should, as far as possible, be on Basic lines.

(b) The recommendation is accepted in principle. But in view of practical difficulties of securing trained teachers etc., some of the new schools may be of traditional type to begin with. But it is proposed to orient all the primary schools towards the Basic pattern before 1965-66.

Purchase of Spare Parts from Canadian Firm

*87. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted an inquiry committee headed by Shri Vishnu Sahai, Cabinet Secretary to inquire into the deal with a Canadian firm for the supply of spare parts for army mechanical transport vehicles;

(b) if so, the terms of reference; and

(c) when the Report will be submitted?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the terms of reference of the Enquiry Committee is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The terms of reference of the Enquiry Committee are as follows:—

(i) to examine the justification for negotiating with the firm without inviting open tenders;

(ii) to see whether adequate safeguards were taken to protect the interest of Government against the risk of high prices inherent in a single negotiated contract;

(iii) to examine the reasons for the failure to undertake special review for assessing the firm requirement of spares before the final conclusion of the contract;

(iv) to find out the reasons that led to the cancellation of the sale of surplus spares to the firm;

(v) to see whether the performance of the contract with reference to its terms and conditions was satisfactory;

(vi) to fix responsibility on individuals for lapses, if any, and to suggest introduction of remedial measures for future; and

(vii) any other aspect which the Committee may in its discretion like to consider.

(c) The Committee is likely to submit its report in two month's time.

Drilling for Oil

*88. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places in India where drilling operations are going on at present;

(b) to which country drilling parties belong;

(c) whether any oil or petroleum has been found in any part of India; and

(d) whether any such find was sufficient for commercial purpose?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Seven — Cambay, Ankleshwar, Kosamba, Sibsagar, Hoshiarpur and Jawalamukhi, by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam by the Oil India (Private) Limited.

(b) In the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, the drilling parties are Indian, who work under the guidance of Russian and Rumanian experts. Drilling under the Oil India (Private) Limited is being done by the drilling

parties of Assam Oil Company consisting of both India and British personnel.

(c) Yes, Sir. In Nahorkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have also found oil and gas in Cambay and Ankleshwar and gas in Jawalamukhi.

(d) Oil fields in Nahorkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran can be exploited commercially. In Cambay, there are commercial possibilities. The potentialities of Cambay, Ankleshwar and Jawalamukhi areas are being assessed.

Naval Air Station

*89. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1583 on the 19th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the selection of a suitable site for the construction of a Naval Air Station;

(b) if so, the site selected; and

(c) when is the construction work of the station expected to begin?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Oil in Cambay Region

*90. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Achar:
Dr. K. B. Menon:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extent of oil available in the Cambay region has since been assessed;

(b) if so, what is the estimated oil deposit;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the period by which the assessment is likely to be completed; and

(d) the number of wells so far sunk?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Any time from 6 months to the end of this budget year from now.

(d) Seven wells completed. 8th well is being tested.

Girls' Education in West Bengal

***91. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government for 1959-60 and 1960-61 to the Government of West Bengal for education of girls in the State;

(b) the amount sought for by the West Bengal Government;

(c) the schemes for which the State Government sought Central aid and those sanctioned and the amounts given for each scheme;

(d) the amount spent in 1959-60; and

(e) if any new schemes have been formulated for expansion of girls' education since Durgabai Deshmukh Committee Report was published and how far these schemes have been sanctioned for West Bengal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Central Allocation made during:

1959-60	..	Rs. 4·50 lakhs
1960-61	..	Rs. 4·24 lakhs

(b) Amount sought during:

1959-60	..	Rs. 5·34 lakhs
1960-61	..	Rs. 9·00 lakhs

(c) The following Sub-schemes were proposed by the State Government during 1959-60 and Central assistance of Rs. 4·50 lakhs was approved for them.

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Provision of free accomodation for women teachers in rural areas. ..	4:39
(i) Provision of free accommomothers and their training ..	0·70
(iii) Stipends to girls intending to take up teaching profession. ..	0·21
(iv) Attendance scholarships to girl students. ..	0·04
	5:34

The above schemes are expected to be continued during 1960-61 with the available Central assistance of Rs. 4·24 lakhs.

(d) Expenditure incurred during:
1959-60 .. Rs. 6·64 lakhs

(e) Several new schemes have been formulated and the State Government has been asked to draw up a special programme for the education of girls and women in the Third Plan.

New Oil Refineries

*92. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to set up two new refineries in the public sector to refine the oil discovered at Cambay and Ankleshwar;

(b) if so, what will be the capacity of these new refineries;

(c) when are they likely to be set up; and

(d) where will these be located?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Representation of the People Act 1951

*93. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the class of persons in the service of Government as may be prescribed under Section 123 and sub-section 7(G) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 has been so prescribed;

(b) whether it is considered necessary; and

(c) if so, how they like to do the implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The present decision is that it is not necessary to make any rules under clause (g) of Section 123(7) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Soft Coke in New Delhi

*94. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-availability of railway wagons to the individual soft coke quota holders, particularly, of New Delhi has been responsible to a great extent for the break-down of regular supply of soft

coke to the capital during the six months ending March, 1960; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the individual soft coke quota holders of New Delhi have been approaching the Coal Controller, Calcutta, for immediate allocation of block rakes to enable them to import the quota within the prescribed period, but their requests were invariably turned down?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There was no break-down of supplies during the period in question. In fact Delhi was able to build up a reserve stock during this period.

(b) A number of applications were received by the Coal Controller from individual soft coke quota holders of Delhi for allocation of block rakes for movement of soft coke. These applications could not be accommodated as the quotas of the individual applicants were not large enough for the formation of block rakes. This, however, did not in any way hinder movement of coal to Delhi, as sanctions were issued against normal indents and movement took place accordingly.

Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities

*95. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Assar:
Shri Halder:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the main subjects discussed in the annual conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities held recently at Khadakvasla;

(b) the decisions taken therein;

(c) which of them are being implemented and the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(d) will a copy of the recommendations made by it and accepted by the Government be laid on the table of the House?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Implications of the autonomy of universities; student indiscipline, moral and religious instruction; national service; limitation of numbers; and examination reform.

(b) to (d). A copy of the recommendations is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure, No. 19]. These have been sent to all the Universities for implementation. Government of India have accepted one recommendation and are examining others with which they may be concerned.

Anti-Submarine Frigates

*96. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-submarine frigates 'Beas' and 'Betwa' will make Indian Navy self-sufficient; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to add more anti-submarine frigates to the Indian Navy?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir. These Frigates, will augment the strength of the Navy in regard to the requirements of this particular class of Navalcraft.

(b) Does not arise.

Deposits by Scheduled Banks with the Reserve Bank

*97. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has asked the Scheduled Banks to deposit with the Reserve Bank 50 per cent of any addition to their demand and time liabilities; and

(b) if so, what made the Reserve Bank to start this credit squeeze in the beginning of the financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Reserve Bank of India directed every scheduled bank to deposit with it 25 per cent of the addition to its demand and time liabilities subsequent to March 11, 1960. This was increased to 50 per cent with effect from May 6, 1960.

(b) The additional reserve requirement is intended to check the expansion in bank credit, thereby exercising a restraining influence on the expansion in money supply and rise in commodity prices.

Cost of Steel Plants

***98. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to para 145 of the 33rd Report (Second Lok Sabha) and reiterated in Para 13 of the 87th Report of the Estimates Committee that for a proper comparison of the estimates and actual costs of the three steel projects, the estimates should be analysed on a uniform basis, making due allowance for the differences; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this direction?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Revised estimates have been received from the Hindustan Steel Limited. These are being analysed to see whether they are on a uniform basis. If necessary, they will be further revised to bring them on as uniform a basis as possible.

Failure of Laxmi Bank Ltd.

***99. Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Laxmi Bank Ltd., has failed recently;

(b) if so, what would become of depositors; and

(c) what steps are taken or being taken to safeguard the interests of the depositors in future?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) On an application made by the Reserve Bank on the 30th May, 1960, the Maharashtra High Court ordered the winding up of the Laxmi Bank Ltd. and appointed the Court Receiver and Official Liquidator attached to that High Court as its liquidator.

(b) and (c). The liquidation proceedings of the bank will be conducted under the directions of the High Court and payments will be made to the depositors under the orders of that Court as and when the assets of the bank are realised.

Working of New Coal Mines

***100. Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has decided to allow the private sector to work in new coal production areas;

(b) if the answer to above part (a) be in the affirmative, what is the reason therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The general policy of Government is to confine the expansion of the private sector to areas immediately contiguous to their working mines and covered by the same mining lease. Exceptions to this rule are made only in individual cases and provided that the areas involved are small and are not required for development in the public sector

बैंकिंग के बारे में भारत-पाक करार

*१०१. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९४९ में हुये भारत-पाक बैंकिंग करार को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है;

(ख) पाकिस्तान स्थित भारतीय बैंकों की शाखाओं ने क्या प्रगति की है; और

(ग) इस समय इन बैंकों की क्या स्थिति है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). १९४९ के भारत-पाकिस्तान बैंकिंग करार और इसके मुताबिक किये गये फैसलों में खास तौर से इस बात का इन्तजाम है कि पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में बैंकों की जो लेनदारियां हैं उनकी वसूली के लिए उन्हें सहूलियतें दी जायं। इस करार को अमल में लाने की ओर कुछ खास तरक्की नहीं हुई है और पता लगा है कि बैंकों की लगभग ५ करोड़ रुपये की लेनदारी में से अबतक सिर्फ १६·३३ लाख रुपया ही वसूल हो सका है।

Spare parts of Coal Mining Equipment

*102. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Central Workshop for the manufacture of certain spare parts used in coal mining machinery has started;

(b) if so, the progress made upto-date; and

(c) the amount of expenditure to be involved as foreign exchange for import of machinery and equipments?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Land at Barkakhana for the workshop was taken possession of by the National Coal Development Corporation in February this year. Since then, nearly a fifth of the floor area has been prepared and four sheds have gone up. Work on foundations for installing the machinery in these sheds is progressing. The remaining sheds will be completed soon and the entire workshop commissioned by April, 1961. The bulk of the machinery has already arrived.

(c) Rs. 90 lakhs, but the actual outgo of foreign exchange will be considerably less as the equipment has been bought at a nominal price from U.S. Defence Surpluses.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

*103. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that offices of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration have been closed down:

(b) if so, the number of employees affected:

(c) whether alternate jobs have been provided to these employees:

(d) if so, their number; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the steps Government intend to take to help these employees in getting alternate jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Government has placed the Rehabilitation Finance Administration in liquidation at the close of business on the 30th June, 1960, as the first step towards its dissolution.

(b) About 300 employees are now serving under the Administration. They will become surplus from time to time with the progress of liquidation.

(c) and (d). Four employees who have secured alternative jobs have been released by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

(e) Every endeavour is being made to enable the Rehabilitation Finance Administration personnel to secure alternative employment.

Bank Rate in U.K.

*104. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the economic and financial reaction in India as a result of rise in Bank rate in the U.K. from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent.; and

(b) whether Government of India are going to respond to such rises in Bank rate in India.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Changes in the U.K. Bank rate have no significant impact on the Indian economy. Such changes are made from time to time by all countries in response to the requirements of their own economy. India's policy in this regard is similarly guided by the requirements of India's economy.

Currency Notes seized by Police

*105. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Wodeyar:** }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of counterfeit currency notes of various denominations seized by the Police and held in their custody as on 15th July, 1960 pending investigation and disposal of cases, State-wise in the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that greater number of counterfeit notes are found in the border States of the country adjoining West Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) So far as the totals of counterfeit notes are concerned, the statistics available do not lead to such a conclusion. The position between the border States and the other States varies, however, year by year and denomination by denomination of notes.

Mineral Resources

*106. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a body for intensive and organised exploitation of mineral resources in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what would be its set up, duties and responsibilities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government have already set up the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited; National Mineral Development Corporation Limited and Pyrites and Chemicals Development Corporation Limited, on 5th September, 1956, 14th November, 1956, 15th November, 1958 and 21st March, 1960 respectively. Besides, the Orissa mining Corporation Limited was set up on 16th May, 1956 as a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Orissa. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of these Corporations are available in the Parliament Library.

The Indian Bureau of Mines is also charged with the task of ensuring proper exploitation of minerals by all the units.

Grants to Sanskrit Organisations

*107. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to give grants to Sanskrit Organisations in India;

(b) if so, what are the features of the Scheme; and

(c) grants which have been made so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. Lı Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education have formulated a Scheme under which Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations|Institutions|Pathasalas are given non-recurring grants for important and specific purposes relating to promotion of Sanskrit.

(c) Rs. 1·76 lakhs approximately.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षक महाविद्यालय, आगरा

*१०८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगरे में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षक महाविद्यालय खोलने पर सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया है; और

(ख) इस महाविद्यालय में कौन-कौन सी सुविधायें दी जा रहीं हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) ७९७ रुपये।

(ख) महाविद्यालय हिन्दी शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देने और हिन्दी शिक्षण में अनुसन्धान के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त यह उच्च हिन्दी साहित्य और विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के तुलनात्मक भाषा विज्ञान के अध्ययन की भी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा।

Theatres

*109. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any definite measures to promote and popularise theatre in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such measures taken so far?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some of the steps taken in this regard are:—

Construction of theatres and open-air theatres; financial assistance to theatres and cultural organisations; scholarships for drama; holding of seminars and drama competition. In addition, Sangeet Natak Akademi gives financial assistance to cultural organisations, awards for acting and play-writing, and has established a National School of Drama and Asian Theatre.

Barauni Refinery

*110. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1257 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the detailed project report of oil refinery at Barauni; and

(b) if so, the details therein?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Assistance in Oil Exploration

*111. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 358 on the 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with foreign countries regarding exploration and exploitation of oil in our country have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नाटक समारोह

*११२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नाटक समारोह में भाग ले रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसमें भाग लेने वाले कलाकारों को चुन लिया गया है; और

(ग) इन कलाकारों को किस ढंग से चुना गया है?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) माननीय सदस्य ने यह नहीं बताया कि उनका मतलब किस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नाटक उत्सव से है और निकट भविष्य में होने वाले किसी नाटक उत्सव के बारे में हमें कोई खबर नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : सवाल पैदा नहीं होते।

Film Finance Corporation

*113. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 987 on the 21st March, 1960 and state the nature of progress since made in setting up the Film Finance Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The Film Finance Corporation has since been set up and the Board of Directors constituted. The authorised Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 1 crore of which Rs. 20 lakhs, wholly subscribed by Government, is the initial issued Capital.

Iron Ore and Limestone Deposits in Jammu

*114. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of iron ore and limestone have been found near the Kalakot coal mines about 80 miles from Jammu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The iron ore deposits were located in the Pauni-Barakh Metah and Kandali areas. The approximate iron are deposits in the Kandali area are of the order of 5 million tons. Recent investigation undertaken by the Geological Survey of India in Kandali area during 1959-60 have not been promising as the ore bodies are irregular.

It has been reported by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir that a limestone band of appreciable thickness has been found in the vicinity of Kalakot. The Department of Geology and Mining, Government of Jammu and Kashmir propose to investigate it in detail shortly.

Industrial Estates in Universities

*115. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 171 on the 16th February, 1960 and state the further progress made in the scheme to start small industrial estates in selected universities in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): It has been decided that during the current Plan period, Industrial Estates may be established at the Universities of Patna, Utkal, Osmania, Jadavpur and Rajasthan. The Vice-Chancellors of these Universities have, on the request of the request of the University Grants Commission, nominated a member of the staff for discussion with the Director of Industrial Estates, Central Small Scale Industries Organisation, to prepare suitable schemes for the industries to be located in these estates.

Magnetite Deposits in Kerala

*116. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether magnetite deposits have been recently discovered in certain parts of the Malabar area in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made as to the quantity available?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Occurrences of iron ore were recorded at a number of places in Kozhikode and Palghat districts.

(b) Yes, Sir. Tentative estimates of the reserves from twelve of the occurrences have been made, totalling to about 17 million tons down to a depth of 50 feet.

Short Supply of Coal

*117. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that as a result of short supply of coal there was a break-down of power supply at Agra in the last week of May and industries had to be closed down for a number of days;

(b) the reasons for short supply of coal; and

(c) whether it is a fact that coal is in short supply in general in many towns in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are not aware of any abnormal shortages in the towns of Rajasthan, although it is possible that demands for soft coke, which have a comparatively low movement priority, may not have been met in full, due to the difficult transport position.

Marking System of Voting

*118. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1407 on the 11th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the final decision about the marking system of voting has been taken; and

(b) if so, whether it will be introduced in backward areas?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). It has generally been accepted that the marking system of voting would be followed at the next General Elections throughout the country except in a few backward and remote areas, where owing to transport and other difficulties it might be necessary to adhere to the ballotting system. No final decision has been taken in the matter. The Chief Electoral Officers have been asked to examine the question further and submit their reports

in respect of areas where such factors obtain.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration Loans

*119. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of overdue loans recoverable by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration up to date; and

(b) how much of the above is secured and good?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Amount of overdue loans recovrable by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration as on 31st December, 1959 was Rs. 513 lakhs, inclusive of interest of Rs. 114 lakhs.

(b) The information in respect of overdue amount is not readily available and it would involve incommensurate labour to collect it. Information is, however, available in respect of all outstanding amounts. Of the total amount of all outstandings of Rs. 768.82 lakhs as on the 31st December, 1959, a sum of Rs. 350.81 lakhs was considered good and fully secured and Rs. 318 lakhs good, though not fully secured.

Murder in Connaught Place

*120 **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Warior:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a murder took place in broad daylight in Connaught Place on the 16th May 1960; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). At about 11-45 a.m. on the 16th May, 1960 one Gulzara Singh who was travelling in a motor cycle Rikshaw from Minto Circus to Scindia House was murdered by four persons in front of the office of Burmah Shell. All the accused have been arrested and are being prosecuted in court.

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सांस्कृतिक संबंध

*१२१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच वर्तमान सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के विचार से हाल ही में लाहौर में भारत और पाकिस्तान के लेखकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत के कितने लेखक इस सम्मेलन में सम्मिलित हुए थे; और

(ग) सम्मेलन में मुख्य-मुख्य क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). सम्मेलन के लि भारत सरकार को कोई निमंत्रण प्राप्त नहीं हुआ लेकिन ऐसा पता चला है कि भारत के नौ लेखकों ने इस में भाग लिया था। पुस्तकों और प्रकाशनों की अदला-बदली भाषाओं के शिक्षण और अनुसंधान, सत्साहित्य के प्रकाशन और प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के आने-जाने आदि के बारे में प्रस्ताव पास किये गये

थे। दोनों देशों के लेखकों से यह अपील भी की गई थी कि वे सद्भावना पैदा करने वाले विषयों पर लिखें।

Working Group on Delhi Education

*122. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2278 on the 19th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Working Group appointed by the Union Ministry of Education to study the education problem in Delhi has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained therein?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(b). The main findings of the Working Group are:

(1) By the beginning of the fourth quinquennium *i.e.* 1976-81, the population of Delhi might be about 35:7 lakhs and on an average of 200 students per school, 1712 additional single-section primary schools would be needed to cater for the increase in the population of the age group of 6-11 years. These schools would have to be manned by 8,560 teachers. Similarly, 652 middle schools with 5,868 teachers would be required for middle school education, each school catering for 250 students. At the higher secondary level, 532 additional schools would be needed with 4,740 teachers, each school catering for 200 students with double sections.

(2) In the field of higher education, assuming that the average size of a college would be about 1,250 students, it will require something like 32 additional colleges. In terms of space, this may mean, on a conservative estimate, 10 acres of land per college and a total of 320 acres would have to be provided in the course of the next 20 years for college campuses alone. In addition, it would be necessary to provide for playgrounds, etc., on a suitable basis.

Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service

*123. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 531 on the 29th February, 1960 and state the progress made so far with regard to the setting up of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The draft rules for the two services have been finalised and as soon as they are approved they will be promulgated.

Construction of Small Naval Ships

*124. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 590 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to construct Small Naval Ships in India?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): A beginning has been made with the construction of certain types of small Naval ships

in India. Construction of further types of small naval ships is under consideration. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

Screening of Indian Students Going Abroad

*125. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal is being considered by Government to introduce a system of screening of Indian students desiring to go abroad for study; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the likely date of introduction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

M.E.S.

150. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1211 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the permanent posts of Assistant Executive Engineers and Senior Barrack Stores Officers have been filled up; and

(b) what is the result of Government's consideration of the proposals for conversion of certain temporary posts in the M.E.S. into permanent ones?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a). In so far as the posts of Assistant Executive Engineers are concerned, the Departmental Promotion Committee has approved the confirmation of eligible officers.

Orders regaridng the confirmation of Senior Barrack Stores Officers are expected to issue shortly.

(b) The matter is still under consideration. Every effort is being made to finalise it at the earliest.

Hindi in the Central Secretariat

151. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2420 on the 22nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of Class I and II officers of the Government of India who have learnt Hindi after the Scheme of Hindi teaching was introduced in the Secretariat; and

(b) the number of such officers who are currently learning Hindi under the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a). 1,143.

(b). 538.

Archaeological Survey in Andhra Pradesh

152. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken in Andhra Pradesh in regard to ancient temples and other historical monuments; and

(b) if so, how many places have been surveyed and the detailed results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. A village-to-village survey of Medak and Kurnool Districts of Andhra Pradesh is in progress.

(b) 1324 villages have been surveyed so far. The broad results of the survey are given below:

Medak District:—

The survey of Medak District has brought to light two megalithio sites,

one at Muttangi and other Patancheru, where a number of stone circles have been found. At Patancheru, Black-and-red-ware (megalithic fabric), the Russet-coloured Painted Ware and the Red Polished Ware have been picked up. At Ishmail-khanpet a number of microliths and sherds of megalithic Polished Black Ware and few etched carnelian beads of the Satavahana period have been found. At Domargu microliths have been found to occur on a rocky terrain interspersed with reddish soil. Fluted cores of chert and a few pieces of hand made grey pottery have also been found at this site.

Kurnool District:—

The survey in Kurnool District has brought to light two megalithic sites, one at Parvathikonda and Basivarallakonda near Pattikonda, and the other at Aspari in Alur Taluk. Black-and-red Ware and black polished ware have been located at Jonnagiri, Kondumuru, Penchikalapadu, Budidepadu, Ulchala and R. Kontalapadu. The region has been further found to be rich in early Chalukyan sites represented by temples and inscriptions. At Hatti-bellagallu, Adoni Taluk a number of neoliths in black basalt have been discovered. A few pieces of fine megalithic Black-and-red Ware of high polish and fine fabric have also been found there. In Kuppagallu neolithic implements and sherds of the megalithic Black-and-red Ware and black polished ware of medium fabric were found. On a mound near Kakanur, the well-known Russet—coated Painted Ware with crisscross pattern painted in kaolin, and Black-and-Red Ware have been found, indicating that the site continued to be an important habitation-site up to the Satavahana period.

Iron Sheets for Orissa

153. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minster of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Orissa Government during 1959-60; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met and the arrangement made by the Government to provide more iron sheets to Orissa for various development Projects?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a). 16,357 tons.

(b). 11,855 tons. Equitable distribution is made of the available material to meet the increasing demands of the States.

Soft and Hard Coke for Bombay

154. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of soft coke and hard coke allotted to the then Bombay State during 1959-60;

(b) whether Government had been asked to increase the quota for Bombay; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The quota of soft coke and hard coke allotted to the Bombay State during 1959-60 for the entire period was as below:

Soft coke.....13587 wagons
Hard coke.....5239 wagons

(b) and (c). A request for an increase in the quota of B.P. hard coke for Engineering concerns and foundries, to the extent of 61 wagons per month from June 1959, was received and it was accepted in full. There was no request for an increase in the quota of soft coke.

Geological Survey of India

155. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in Madhya Pradesh which were surveyed in 1959-60 by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) with what results?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a). The regions in which investigations were undertaken by the Geological Survey of India during 1950-60 are given below:

1. *Mapping*:

   Sagar, Dewas and Surguja districts.

2. *Mineral investigations*:

   Diamond in Panna, Ochre in Jaitwara, Silver rocks in Sidhi, Iron ore in Bailadila,

   Chota Dongar and Baster. Drilling for coal in Singrauli, and Copper in Chota Dongar.

3. *Water Supply*:

   Problems in Hasdeo, Hoshangabad and Natisinghpur districts

(b) *Mapping*:

Systematic mapping covering an area of 1270 square miles and detailed mapping of 100 squre miles were completed.

Mineral investigations: Washing of Diamond samples is in progress. Ochres 3-5 feet thick and 80-150 feet long were recorded. Only sporadic copper occurrences were noticed in Sidhi district. Sulphide mineralisation located at Cho'a Dongar but copper content in sulphide is rather poor.

Coal reserves at Singrauli have been estimated at about 607 million tons.

Colonies for Ex-Servicemen in Delhi

156. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colonies established so far in Delhi for the ex-servicemen of Delhi;

(b) the number of colony-inmates; and

(c) the total amount given to them as grant so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a). Nil. We have no agricultural, housing or industrial colonies in Delhi for ex-servicemen of Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistanis in India

157. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani citizens who over-stayed in India after the expiry of their visas during 1960 so far; and

(b) the number of cases of which visas were extended during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Corruption in Police Department

158. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of policemen serving under the Central Government who were arrested and convicted on charges of corruption during 1960 so far; and

(b) the number of policemen who were given reward for rendering meritorious service during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 4 (till June 1960).

(b) 3148 (till June 1960).

Archaeological Excavation in Orissa

159. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any archaeological excavation was carried out in Orissa during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No. Sir, except the completion of Ratnagiri excavation.

(b) The floor anl foundation of two monasteries were explored further and underneath one of them was exposed an earlier monastery, which contained some bronze objects. The ruins of a brick temple were also unearthed.

Commerce Education

160. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 289 on the 19th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made by the other three Sub-Committees appointed for formulating detailed proposals regarding commerce education at the secondary level, in diploma courses in polytechnics and co-ordination between professional bodies and educational institutions; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The progress made by the three Sub-Committee referred to is as given below:

(i) The Sub-Committee on Diploma Courses in Polytechnics has recommended that two years full-time or four years part-time diploma course in commercial practice should be introduced in polytechnics. The course should include English; Commercial Arithmetic; Elementary Bookkeeping; Commercial Geography; Elements of Commerce and Type-writing as compulsory and any one of the following as an optional subject:

Short-hand; Accountancy; Foreign Trade Practice; Banking Practice; Secretarial Practice; Salesmanship.

(ii) The Sub-Committee on Co-ordination between Professional Bodies and Educational Institutions has recommended that there should be greater co-ordination between professional institutions and Universities and suitable schemes should be formulated in collaboration with professional institutions to exempt graduates in commerce from common subjects.

No student should be permitted to pursue more than one professional course at a time.

(iii) The Sub-Committee on Secondary Education in Commerce has yet to finalise its recommendations.

Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

161. { Shri D. C. Sharma / Shri R. C. Majhi: / Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri Madhusudan Rao: / Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 292 on the 19th February, 1960 and state the progress since made regarding the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): As stated in the reply to the previous question referred to, only the question of revising the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under examination. Proposals for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been received from all the State Governments except the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Monuments in Ghazipur District

162. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of remains and ancient buildings in district Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh that have been taken over by the Central Archæological Consultative Committee;

(b) whether the aforesaid Committee has taken over the grave of Lord Cornwallis;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the authority under whose protection the aforesaid building has been placed;

(d) whether Central Archæological department propose to take up excavation work at places of historical importance at Ghazipur; and

(e) if so, when this work is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri M. M. Das): (a) There is no organisation called the Central Archæological Consultative Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The U.K. High Commission in India is at present maintaining the building.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh

163. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total amount disbursed by Union Government so far in 1959-60 for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Uttar Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): There are no scheduled tribes in Uttar Pradesh. In regard to scheduled castes, the information is as under:—

	(in lakhs)
Central Sector	.. Rs. 22.14
State Sector	.. Rs. 17.04

Commissioner for S.C. and S.T.

164. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made a tour of Uttar Pradesh in 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the names of places visited by him?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Thirteen times.

(b) Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Rishikesh, Allahabad, Mandera, Bhahpur, Kadipur, Durjanpur, Kalpi, Lucknow, Moradabad, Paonta, Devinagar, Nihalgarh, Kalsi, Badripur, Danda, Lakhond, Ghazipur and Varanasi.

Cases pending in U.P. High Court

165. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of cases pending in Uttar Pradesh High Court for the last two years, three years and five years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Manav Bharati Nursery and Infant Teachers' Training Centre, Delhi

166. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manav Bharati Nursery and Infant Teachers' Training Centre

(for women only) Delhi is recognised by Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the various courses for which training is given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agra Fort

167. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether repairs to Agra Fort have been carried out recently;

(b) if so, whether the work has been completed;

(c) the nature of the repairs done;

(d) whether repairs have been done departmentally or through contractors;

(e) whether work was suspended in between; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Besides some major repairs like relaying of fresh concrete to the roof of Diwan-i-Am, some minor repairs also were carried out in Moti Masjid and other places.

(d) Partly by contract and partly departmentally.

(e) and (f). There was no interruption in the repairs to the portions under the charge of the Department of Archæology. The repairs to the portions in occupation of the Ministry of Defence were temporarily suspended, after start, to bring them into consonance with archæological principles.

Gazetted Officers

168. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the names and designations of the gazetted officers in various Ministries who were due to retire in 1959-60 and were given extension?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Technical Education in Kerala

169. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1959-60 to Kerala State for the development of technical education; and

(b) the heads under which it has been given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 9,44,918.

(b) The grants have been sanctioned for the establishment or development of institutions as shown below:

Name of Institutes	Grants sanctioned			
	Building Non-recurring	Equipment Non-recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) *Non-Government Institutes.*				
1. Alagappanagar Polytechnic, Alagappanagar	..	2,718	16,200	18,918

1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. N. S. S. Polytechnic, Pandalam	1,80,000	90,000	..	2,70,000
2. Shri Rama Polytechnic, Triprayar .	1,48,000	44,000		1,92,000
4. Sree Narayana Polytechnic, Quilon	50,000	25,000		75,000
5. Carmel Polytechnic, Alleppey .	37,000	..	..	37,000
TOTAL . .	4,15,000	1,61,718	16,200	5,92,918

(B) *Government Institutes (Expansion)*

1. College of Engineering, Trivandrum
2. Government Polytechnic, Khozhikode } 3,52,000
3. Government Polytechnic, Kalamassery

Indian School of Public Administration

170. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 464 on the 29th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the amount of fee received from private students admitted to the Indian School of Public Administration in 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the number of students admitted for 1959-60 period (Private and Government) and the fee received from them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of fees received from private students in 1958-59 and 1959-60 was Rs. 2,340 and Rs. 5,400 respectively.

(b) The number of students admitted for 1959-60 and the fees received from them is given below:—

	Number of students		Amount of fee
	1st year	2nd year	Rs.
Private . .	10	21*	5400
Government .	..	3	1410
TOTAL .	10	24	6810

*Including 2 promoted from Ist to 2nd year.

Loan from U.S.A.

171. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan made available up-to-date from the Development Loan Fund, U.S.A. to India;

(b) how much of this loan has been utilised upto 31st July, 1960; and

(c) what is the total interest due from India on Development Loan Fund loans so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 130·57 crores.

(b) Rs. 50.62 crores.

(c) Rs. 0·87 crores due and paid.

Retrenchment of Workers in Steel Plants

172. { Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: / Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: / Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of workers who have been retrenched upto July, 1960 in the three steel plants of Rourkela ,Bhilai and Durgapur respectively; and

(b) how many of these retrenched workers have been given employment upto July, 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The number of workers retrenched upto 30th June, 1960 in Bhilai and Durgapur is 5209 and 65 respectively. There has been no retrenchment in Rourkela upto 30th June, 1960.

(b) 556 of the retrenched workers in Bhilai have been selected for employment till 30th June, 1960, and 47 have already joined their new posts. At Durgapur 17 retrenched workers have been given employment till 30th June, 1960.

(Figures for the month of July are not available).

Rolling Mills in Durgapur

173. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rolling mills in Durgapur Steel Plants started working on the 9th May, 1960; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Trial runs on the 42" May, 1960 and were started on the 9th May, 1960 and those on the 32" intermediate mill on the 11th May, 1960. The billet mill was commissioned on 17th June, 1960.

(b) 3279 tons of blooms and 516 tons of billets were rolled at Durgapur till the end of June, 1960.

Remand Home for Girls

174. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Remand Home for Girls has been started in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A Remand Home has been set up, which will start functioning early this month.

(b) Rs. 11,633 till 30th June, 1960.

जलियांवाला बाग राष्ट्रीय स्मारक

१७५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री बलवंत सिंह :

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस जलियांवाला बाग का राष्ट्रीय स्मारक से संबंधित काम पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) क्या इस स्मारक के निर्माण के लिये पंजाब सरकार ने भी कोई वित्तीय अंशदान किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अंशदान की राशि क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) काम की मुख्य मदें करीब करीब पूरी हो गई हैं। अब जो छोटी मदें बाकी हैं उनका खर्च अनुमानित खर्च के करीब ५% होगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Report on Mexico Banking System

176. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert sent by the Reserve Bank of India to Mexico to study banking there, has submitted any report of study there;

(b) if so, the precise nature of his recommendations and suggestions, if any; and

(c) what are the special features of Mexico banking which led to sending of an Indian expert there?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The report of the officer of the Reserve Bank of India deputed to Mexico to study agricultural development is under preparation in the Bank.

(c) Mexico has made considerable progress in agricultural development

in recent years and is reported to have introduced special measures for providing finance for development of agriculture and for crop production. The system of rural credit in Mexico and allied matters were therefore the subjects of special study by the officer.

भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

१७७. **श्री नरदेव स्नातक :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९५९-६० में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ पदाधिकारी अपने देश के सम्बन्ध में भ्रष्टाचार के कार्यों के अपराधी पाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पंत) : (क) १९५९-६० में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सिविल सिब्बन्दी (Civil Establishment) का कोई राजपत्रित (गजेटेड) पदाधिकारी अपने देश के सम्बन्ध में भ्रष्टाचार के कार्यों का अपराधी नहीं पाया गया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Election Petition

178. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 568 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) nature of progress since made in disposal of election petition in the name of Ch. Balbir Singh *Vs.* Ch. Amar Singh; and

(b) the final date by which it will be decided?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) The progress reported in reply to Starred Question No. 568 on 3rd March, 1960 referred to the period upto January, 1960. Since then, the Tribunal has had seven sittings. The cross-examination of 8 witnesses has been completed and that of one witness has been done in part. Four applications of the respondents have also been disposed of. Shri D. D. Seth, Advocate, Allahabad who was a member of the Election Tribunal has resigned on the ground that he finds it impossible to go to Punjab sufficiently frequently. The Commission is arranging to appoint in the vacancy another advocate who will be able to devote more time and expedite disposal of the case.

(b) No indication can be given as to the date when the petition will be disposed of.

Fire Accidents at I.A.F. Signals Centre, Gurgaon

179. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1488 on the 14th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report regarding the fire accident at the I.A.F. Signals Centre at Gurgaon; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The report is still under detailed consideration by Government.

Amendment of Army Act, 1950

180. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1494 on the 14th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of amending the Army Act, 1950 to dispense with the provision for confirmation of a finding of "not guilty"?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): A number of amendments to the Army Act, 1950 including an amendment to dispense with the provision for confirmation of a finding

of "not guilty" by a Court Martial, have been under the consideration of Government. A final decision in regard to all these proposals will require some more time.

Standard Legal Terminology

181. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the nature and details of efforts made so far for the appointment of Standing Commission of legal experts to prepare standard legal terminology and to translate statues in Hindi as recommended by the President in his directive on official language?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): Government are conferring with the State Governments about the personnel of the Commission and Government intend to constitute the Commission as soon as possible.

Child Murder in Defence Colony

182. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1560 on the 30th March, 1960 and state the result of the investigations made in the case of the murder of a three year old child in Defence Colony?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Two persons have been arrested. The police are taking further action to complete the investigation.

Motor Spirit

183. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 960 on the 21st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee has examined further steps to be taken to remedy the imbalance of surplus in Motor Spirit and deficiency in other products; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Committee has been at work on detailed estimates, on data available, of the year to year likely consumption of each of the major petroleum products till 1966, and region-wise break-up of those estimates. The likely size and extent of the imbalances are thus being determined as accurately as possible; the various solutions possible to reduce the imbalance are also being further examined.

दिल्ली के गांवों में राष्ट्रीय छात्र-सेना दल के शिविर

१८४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के बड़वाला और चंढोला गांवों में मई, १९६० में राष्ट्रीय छात्र-सेना दल के शिविर लगाये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छात्र-सैनिकों ने क्या कार्य किये; और

(ग) इन शिविरों में कितने छात्र-सैनिकों ने भाग लिया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन): (क) से (ग). दो छात्र सेना दल शिविर लगाए गए थे—एक छात्रों का मिश्रित श्रेणी और समाज सेवा शिविर, चंढोला में, तीन मई से १६ मई १९६० तक, और दूसरा २७ अप्रैल से ८ मई १९६० तक बड़वाला में, छात्राओं का समाज सेवा शिविर।

इन दोनों शिविरों में छात्र/छात्राओं द्वारा किए गए काम का विस्तृत वर्णन इस प्रकार है :—

चंढोला शिविर

छात्रों ने चंढोला को डेरा महरोली की बड़ी सड़क से मिलाने वाली ४०० गज लम्बी कच्ची सड़क बनाई। इसमें १२०५६ घन फुट मट्टी का काम हुआ।

बड़वाला शिविर

छात्राओं ने सफाई और स्वास्थ्य आन्दोलन चलाया। उन्होंने गांव की स्त्रियों को शारिरिक और अपने आस पास की स्वास्थ्य के बारे में शिक्षा दी, शिक्षा कक्षाएं चलाई और सफाई आन्दोलन चलाया।

चंढोला शिविर में १०० छात्रों ने भाग लिया और बड़वाला शिविर में ३३ छात्राओं ने।

मकान के किराये का भत्ता

१८५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों और पदाधिकारियों को मकान के किराये का भत्ता देना बन्द करने का निश्चय किया है जिनके अपने मकान हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने का कितने कर्मचारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

United Nations Special Fund

186. **{Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: / Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a total of $4.50 million which was expected to be sanctioned by the United Nations Special Fund towards development of five major projects in India has been received;

(b) if so, the details of the projects which will be benefited by this grant;

(c) if not, whether the Government of India has taken any steps to secure this financial assistance; and

(d) if so, what?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund, at its May 1960 Session, has approved assistance to the extent of $4 516,700.00 from the United Nations Special Fund for the following five Indian projects:—

	Amount
	$
(1) Higher Fisheries Training Institute.	610,300·00
(2) All India Scheme for the Investigation of Potential Hydro-electric sites	2,361,400·00
(3) Survey & Investigations of Potable Water Supply & Sewerage Scheme of Greater Calcutta . . .	324,100·00
(4) Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, and .	695,900·00
(5) Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur . .	525,000·00
TOTAL .	4,516,700·00

(c) and (d). Negotiations for the drafting of the Plans of Operations for these projects are in progress.

Free Sulphur in Andaman Islands

187. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'free sulphur' has been found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the broad details of the find in relation to the expected quantity, quality, arrangements made for mining and steps taken for further explorations in regard to this valuable mineral; and

(c) the names of other places, if any, where sulphur is found in India together with data as to its annual output and approximate value?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A preliminary investigation was carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1959-60 for sulphur in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Fairly good quality sulphur was found during the investigation. The work done so far is however, of a very preliminary nature and therefore complete and precise information regarding quantity, quality etc. cannot be given at this stage. Further investigations for assessing the reserves is being planned.

(c) Sulphur occurrences have been recorded in Puga valley, Kashmir; Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh and Sutal village in Garhwal district. None of these are worked out at present. The deposits of Garhwal and Andhra Pradesh are of little economic value.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बंजारे

१८८. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५६, १९५७, १९५८ और १९५९ में हिमाचल प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने लोग बंजारे का सा जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : हिमाचल प्रदेश में बंजारों का सा जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले लोगों की संख्या लगभग १२,१३३ है। १९५१ के बाद इन लोगों की कोई जनगणना नहीं हुई है और इसलिये अलग अलग वार्षिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के न्यायिक आयुक्त के दौरे

१८९. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९ में हिमाचल प्रदेश के न्यायिक आयुक्त ने कितने जिलों का दौरा किया और वह प्रत्येक जिले में कितनी बार गये ;

(ख) वर्ष भर में प्रत्येक जिले में कितने मुकदमें निबटाये गये ; और

(ग) न्यायिक आयुक्त के दौरे के बारे में अर्थात् शिमला और अन्य स्थानों में उनके ठहरने की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में क्या नियम हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-

पटल पर रख दिया है ।

विवरण

(क) १९५९ में दौरा किये गए जिलों के नाम	१९५९ में प्रत्येक जिले में जितनी बार दौरा किया
मण्डी	४
चम्बा	१
बिलासपुर	४
सिरमौर	४

(ख)

निबटाये गये मुकदमों की संख्या	
मण्डी	९०
चम्बा	१७
बिलासपुर	१११
सिमौर	२१

(ग) न्यायिक आयुक्त के दौरे के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं हैं । वह अपने मुख्यालय, शिमला में कुछ मास ठहरते हैं और बाकी वर्ष में दौरे पर रहते हैं ।

Purchase of Aircraft carrier from U.K.

190. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Aircraft Carrier is being purchased from U.K. fitted with Radar equipment; and

(b) whether India has trained personnel to handle it and how far it would be useful without anti-submarine equipment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The reference is presumably to the INS VIKRANT which has been under construction for some time.

(b) Officers and other ranks of the Indian Navy will man this ship as all other ships of the Fleet.

The VIKRANT has equipment which meets the requirements of the Navy at present including the present anti-Submarine role of the Navy.

Bye-products Plant at Bhilai

191. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what bye-product plants will be taken in hand on the completion of Third Coke Oven Battery at Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) the capacity of production of these bye-product plants with details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) After the completion of Third Coke Oven Battery at Bhilai Steel Plant, the Benzol Recovery and Rectification and Tar Distillation Plants will be commissioned.

(b) The ultimate annual production of these bye-product plants is given below:

Bye-Products	Quantity in tons
Ammonium Sulphate	16,300
Motor Benzol	50
Pure Benzol	6,240
Pure Toluol	1,490
Xylene	500
Solvents	400
Still Residues	400
Solvent Naphtha	700
Phenol oil	860
Naphthalene Oil	2,820
Absorption Oil	3,400
Anthracene Oil	1,065
Pressed Naphthalene	1,700
Crude Anthracene	890
Crude Phenols	800
Pitch	21,68

Provision for Power and Irrigation Facilities

192. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-U.S. foodgrain agreement signed in Washington in early May, 1960 will make more than Rs. 500 crores available for constructing power and irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the way the allocation of this fund is being made for each State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A sum of approximately Rs. 512 crores will be available as loan and grant to India, under the agreement, for financing projects which promote balanced economic development of the country. The sum has not been earmarked for constructing power and irrigation facilities.

(b) Only those projects would be selected which are in the Five Year Plans. As these funds have already been taken into account while calculating the overall resources, there is no question of making Statewise allocations of the funds.

Text Books for Compulsory Primary Education

193. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy decision to bring about uniformity in the preparation of text-books for compulsory primary education;

(b) whether the paper requirements in regard to execution of compulsory primary education scheme have been estimated; and

(c) if so, what is the estimate?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has been taken up with the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories.

Steel Requirements

194. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of steel produced in the country during 1959-60;

(b) the quantity of steel that was needed for 1959-60;

(c) the quantity that was imported during 1959-60; and

(d) the quantity that is needed for 1960-61?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The information is furnished below:

	million tons
(*a*) Quantity of steel produced in 1959-60	1·902
(*b*) Estimated requirement based on requests/for allocation from sponsoring authorities for 1959-60	about 4
(*c*) Quantity imported during 1959-60	0·752
(*d*) Estimated requirement based on requests for allocation from sponsoring authorities for 1960-61	4·7

Hours of work in High Courts

195. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 159 on the 16th February, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made in curtailing the number of holidays and to increase the hours of work in the High Courts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Since the Starred Question No. 159 was answered on the 16th February, 1960, the Patna High Court have also raised the number of working days to

210 in the current calendar year. As regards Assam and Orissa, however, though they had previously agreed to 210 days in 1960, they have not so far adopted this figure and the matter is under further correspondence with the State Governments concerned.

There has been no change in the number of working hours in any High Court.

Bureau for the Prevention of Crime

196. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 172 on the 16th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the establishment of the Bureau for the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders; and

(b) when it is likely to start working?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Accommodation for the Bureau is being secured.

(b) As soon as accommodation is available.

National Cadet Corps

197. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cadet Corps has been reorganised;

(b) if so, what are its main features; and

(c) in how many States the Scheme has been introduced on new lines?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) A new category, the 'NCC RIFLES' has been added to the National Cadet Corps.

(b) All categories in the Corps have the same aims which have been well tested without modification.

The Rifles, like corresponding infantry units, which are common in the army are light armed. Recruitment to the NCC Rifles is for two or three years, each year coinciding with the academic year of the college. The training syllabus of 360 periods is to be completed during this period. The training programme consists of physical training, drill, weapon training, field craft, section|platoon leading, patrolling, map reading, hygiene|sanitation, message writing, history of the Corps, organisation of sub-units of Infantry battalions, first aid, fire-fighting, rescue work and aid to civil power.

In addition, at the end of second or third year of training as the case may be officers and cadets of NCC Rifles are required to attend one training camp of 14 days duration. Boys are eligible to sit for 'B' and 'C' certificate examinations in the same way as the Senior Division cadets of the N.C.C.

The training for girls is very similar to that given to the senior wing of the Girls Division NCC. The new category has also the opportunity of specialised training in signalling, nursing and other branches. The nursing training programme is comprehensive and extends to a total of 275 periods to be covered in three years including practical work in hospitals.

Like the Girls of the senior wing of the NCC, the cadets of the NCC Rifles (girls) are eligible to sit for G-I and G-II Certificate Examinations.

The recurring expenditure on the NCC Rifles is shared between the Central and the State Governments as in the case of the N.C.C.

(c) The N.C.C. Rifles scheme has been introduced in all the States.

Technicians in Steel Plants

198. { **Shri Anirudh Sinha:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign technicians in the different Steel Plants at present in the public sector and their nationalities;

(b) the arrangements made abroad for training our own men for the Steel Industry; and

(c) the time by which the Steel Plants in the public sector will be managed by our own nationals?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The number of foreign technicians employed by the Hindustan Steel directly for the construction and operation of the steel plants in the public sector is as follows:—

Rourkela—1 Yugoslav.

Bhilai—581 Russians.

Durgapur—95 British.

Besides, there are a number of foreigners employed by contractors at Rourkela and Durgapur.

(b) Arrangements have been made to train about 2000 junior engineers in USSR, USA, U.K., West Germany and Australia.

(c) The steel plants in the public sector are generally managed by Indians but some of the senior and middle level technical posts have to be filled up by foreign technicians who will be replaced by Indians as and when suitable Indians are available.

Kidnapping Cases in Delhi

199. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which taxi, scooter and four seater auto-rickshaw drivers were involved in cases of kidnapping and criminal assault during the year 1959-60 in Delhi;

(b) whether the figures show a rise as compared to the previous year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) There was one such case of kidnapping and no such case of criminal assault.

(b) There were no such cases in the previous year.

(c) No special measures are necessary.

Election Petitions

200. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of election petitions pending in the Supreme Court at present;

(b) whether all petitions relate to 1957 elections or prior to that; and

(c) the number of election petitions pending at present in all the High Courts of India?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) Appeals in 9 election petitions (all relating to Legislative Assemblies) are pending before the Supreme Court.

(b) Of those, 8 are in connection with the general elections of 1957 and one is in respect of a bye-election held in December, 1958.

(c) Appeals in 7 election petitions (2 relating to the House of the People and 5 relating to the Legislative Assemblies) are pending before the various High Courts. All these appeals are in connection with the general elections held in 1957.

The position indicated above is as on the 20th July, 1960.

Scarcity of Water in Imphal

201. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Statesman* dated the 6th May, 1960 that due to scarcity of water, a bucket of water is being sold at 50 nP. in Imphal Town; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to relieve the hardship caused by the severe drought?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes. Inquiries made revealed that although there was shortage of water in Imphal town during the last summer due to the failure of the North Eastern monsoon and the delayed arrival of the South Western monsoon, the supply position never became so acute that the citizens had to purchase water. Even normally, some families make their own arrangements for fetching water on payment; they followed the same practice this year also.

(b) One G.I. sheet reservoir of 1,000 gallons capacity was installed at Wangkhai Leikai and water was pumped into it from Ningthem Pukhri, a deep tank. A number of public hydrants were installed in the town. A hose was also provided to enable people to obtain water direct from the tank. The Imphal Municipality was granted a loan of Rs. 54,000 to replenish the supply in other tanks. The Manipur Water Supply Committee arranged for transport of water by trucks to the scarcity areas. The Chief Commissioner sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to this Committee from his discretionary grant.

Loan for Second Five Year Plan

202. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loans so far taken for the Second Plan from

(1) U.S.A.

(2) U.K.

(3) U.S.S.R.

(4) Japan;

(b) what is the amount in the loan from each country spent on consumer goods and capital goods; and

(c) the total interest payable on loans from each country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 20].

(b) Foreign loans and credits taken from each of these countries have been and are being utilised for financing import of capital goods, industrial raw material including fertilisers and also for meeting rupee expenditure for implementing schemes of economic development. No portion of these loans has been spent on consumer goods as such.

(c) Foreign loans are not drawn in lump but are drawn in instalments on different dates as and when imports for the related development project|programme materialise. The amount of interest is calculated on outstanding balances (amount drawn less instalment repayments made) from time to time. In the case of some loans the total authorised amount has not yet been fully drawn. In the case of some other loans drawals from the authorised amount have not commenced so far. It is, therefore, difficult to make a forecast as to what the interest liability would be on the total authorised loan amounts country-wise. However, the rate of interest attaching to each individual loan taken from these countries is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Navy Rules

203. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 1777 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the review of the Regulations for the Indian Navy has been completed; and

(b) if so, how they differ with the Royal Navy Rules, 1938?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. Every effort to complete the review of the Regulations for the Indian Navy, as early as possible, is being made.

(b) Does not arise.

Civilian Posts in A.H.Q.

204. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1255 on the 2nd April, 1960 and **state:**

(a) whether the 8 posts of Staff Captains in the Army Headquarters have since been filled up by the Civilian Officers; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exchange Rate of Indian Rupee

205. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 345 of 24th February, 1960 and state:

(a) what is the exchange rate of Indian rupee in the different countries of South-east Asia and Middle East during March to July 1960; and

(b) how it compares with the last year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Information on exchange rates in free markets is available only from press reports; It is not published regularly by any recognised authority. In fact, in some countries transactions on the free market are illegal. The information available in regard to the free market rate for Indian Rs. 100 in certain South-east Asia and Middle-east countries in July 1959, March 1960 and July 1960 is given in the table below:

Country	July 1959	March 1960	July 1960
Ceylon . . (Rs.) .	115·00	106·50	106·50
Nepal . (Rs.) .	163·60	164·30	162·00*
Burma . . (Kayats)	233·00	194·00	186·00
Hong Kong . . (HK $)	105·00	83·50	82·00
Singapore . (M$) .	53·70	52·00	51·00
Iraq . . (Dinar)	6·50	NA	6·50
Beirut . . (Piasters) . .	65·75	NA	44·50

*Quotation for April 1960.

All authorised transactions in respect of India's exports, imports, invisibles. etc. take place at the official exchange rate which remains unchanged.

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

206. **Shri B. Das Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have organised any regional seminars with representatives of State Governments for implementation of the programme of free and compulsory primary education during the Third Five-Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, how many seminars have been organised all over the country and representatives of how many States participated?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three seminars have so far been held in which 12 States and 5 Union Territories participated.

Scholarships for S.C. and S.T. Students in U.P.

207. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned as scholarship for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for the year 1960-61 in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether some amount has also been sanctioned for the backward class students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A sum of Rs. 35,52,400 has been placed at the disposal of the Government of U.P. for award of scholarships to Scheduled Caste students.

There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 4,43,200 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये खेती योग्य भूमि

२०८. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री रा० च० व्यास :
श्री दीन बन्धु परमार :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री गंगानगर में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दी गई खेती योग्य भूमि का कब्जा अभी तक उन्हें नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अभी तक भूमि नहीं दी गई है ;

(ग) कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि देने के आदेश दे दिये गये हैं, किन्तु उन्हें व्यक्तिगत रूप से भूमि नहीं दी गई है, और उन्हें सरकारी भूमि जोतने के लिये बाध्य किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भी एक जगह भूमि नहीं दी जा रही है जो सहकारी टकाकी आधार पर खेती कर रहे हैं अपितु उन्हें छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में भूमि दी जा रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप सहकारी खेती के आन्दोलन को धक्का पहुंच रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन): (क) से (घ). सूचना राजस्थान सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय लोक-सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Scientists and Qualified Engineers

209. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the proposed programme of output of Scientists and qualified engineers from Universities and colleges of advanced technology in India during the period of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the present output in the Indian Universities of students following arts courses, pure science courses and courses of technology of different kinds (please state total figures with respective percentages of each course); and

(c) whether the Ministry has studied the review lately given in England by the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy under the aegis of the British Minister of Science, if so, how does our programme compare with that?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) It is proposed that the annual output of scientists and engineers at the end of the Third Plan period should be:

(*i*) Graduates in Science .	45,000
(*ii*) Master's Degree holders in Science . .	7,000
(*iii*) Graduates in Engineering and Technology . .	11,475
(*iv*) Master's Degree holders in Engineering and Technology	1,500

(b) The output in 1960 of graduates and master's degree holders in arts, and science, and graduates in engineering and technology is estimated to be as shown below:

Category	Number	Percentage of the Total
(*i*) Bachelors of Arts . .	63,905	58·7
(*ii*) Masters of Arts	13,256	12·2
(*iii*) Bachelors of Science .	23,556	21·7
(*iv*) Masters of Science .	3,604	3·3
(*v*) Bachelors of Engineering and Technology (or equivalent) . .	4,478	4·1
TOTAL . .	1,08,799	

(c) No Sir, but considering the general state of development in the two countries, the Indian programme is considered to be fully satisfactory.

Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit, London

210. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. V. S. Jha, Ex-Vice-Chancellor Banaras Hindu University, has taken charge as Director, Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit in London.

(b) if so, when and with what salary and allowances;

(c) how the selection to the post was made;

(d) whether the post in London has been newly created; and

(e) which Government will pay the salary of the post?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 20th April, 1960, £ 4500 per annum as salary and £ 2000 per annum as allowances.

(c) Out of the nominations made by different countries in the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee selected Dr. V. S. Jha.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The salary of the post will be paid by the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit. The estimated total expenditure of the Unit is about £ 17,000 a year, which is shared by all the Commonwealth Governments. India's share is 9.25 per cent. or about £ 1575 (Rs. 21,000).

Seizure of Contraband Goods

211. Shri Punnoose: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the customs have seized a large quantity of undeclared luxury goods from one Abdul Kadar

who landed at Bombay on the 20th May, 1960 by an Air India International plane from Singapore;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the goods were smuggled into India by some well organised international smuggling gang having contacts in India; and

(c) whether the people connected with this case have been apprehended?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is at present no evidence to show that the goods in question were smuggled into India by some well organised international smuggling gang having contacts in India. The investigations however reveal that more than one person was concerned in the smuggling.

(c) The passenger, Shri Vapparia Abdul Kadar has been apprehended and is being prosecuted. No other arrests have been made so far.

Bihar Assembly Bye-Election

212. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the eve of polling held in May for Assembly bye-election in Bihar Shariff (Bihar State) new names were added to the voters list;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether any objection was raised by some political parties to this; and

(d) if so, whether Government considered the objection?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) to (d). Some days before the bye-election to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from the Bihar North Constituency, held on the 22nd May, 1960, it was brought to the notice of the Electoral Registration Officer by some members of the public and by one of the contesting candidates that a large number of eligible voters of three specified areas comprised within the constituency had been left out from the electoral roll as finally published. The Electoral Registration Officer caused enquiries to be made and it was found that the names of 1,037 voters from these areas had been left out of the electoral roll. He thereupon consulted the political parties. Shri Vijaya Kumar Yadav, of the Communist Party, stated that there was neither any necessity of including the names nor had the Electoral Registration Officer any power to do so. However, since a large number of eligible voters could not be deprived of their right of franchise, the Electoral Registration Officer made an application to the Chief Electoral Officer requesting him to move the Election Commission for a special revision of the particular parts of the electoral roll. On being convinced that the special revision was called for, the Chief Electoral Officer moved the Election Commission to approve of the proposal for the special revision. The Commission approved the proposal and directed a special revision on the 17th May, 1960. Accordingly, the names of the eligible voters which had been omitted from the roll were included and the roll was duly published by the Electoral Registration Officer.

The special revision of the electoral roll pertaining to the aforesaid areas was thus made in accordance with the provisions of law.

Geological Survey of Krishna and Khammam Districts

213. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey for the deposits of Chromite has been undertaken in the Krishna and Khammam Districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what are the findings of the survey; and

(c) whether any prospecting or mining operations have commenced or proposed to be commenced?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Krishna District*: A number of small deposits of chromite were discovered in the hills near Kondapalli in 1937. The ore is of two types, hard and massive or soft and friable and the reserves are small.

Khammam District: The investigation of the Chromite occurrences in Khammam District was taken up during 1957-58. Chromite, both of dense and disseminated ore, occurs mostly as scattered ore near Imamnagar, Jannawaram and Lingampet in the Polvancha taluk and as an ore body near Dendkuru and Gouravaram in the Madira taluk. The reserves of the float-ore in the Polvancha taluk is about 2000 to 2500 tons, but the quality of the ore is poor.

(c) It is reported that the Kondapalli deposit has been worked for some time in the past. There was one prospecting licence and one mining lease in Khammam but no production has been reported. There is one mining lease in force in Khammam and two mining leases in Krishna district.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये समुद्र पार की छात्रवृत्तियां

२१४. **श्री वैं० च० मलिक :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९५८–५९ और १९५९–६० में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित आदिम जाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये निर्धारित समुद्रपार की छात्रवत्तियों के अभ्यंश का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) १९६०–६१ के लिये ये छात्रवृत्तियां देने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुये समुद्रपार की छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं के पुनरीक्षण के लिये जो जांच-समिति नियुक्त की थी उसकी रिपोर्ट न मिलने के कारण १९५८–५९ के कोटे के अन्तर्गत चुनाव करने के लिये समय समय पर कदम न उठाये जा सके । फिर भी १९५८–५९ के कोटे की १२ छात्रवृत्तियां १९५९–६० के दौरान में दी गयी थीं । चूंकि १९५८–५९ की १२ छात्रवृत्तियां वास्तव में १९५९–६० ही में दी गई थीं, इसलिये १९५९–६० का कोटा स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया ।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित कबीलों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों को समुद्रपार की १२ छात्रवृत्तियां देने की जो योजना मूलतः १९५९–६० तक स्वीकृत थी, उसे अब १९६०–६१ से ५ वर्ष की अतिरिक्त अवधि के लिये अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है । १९६०–६१ में दी जाने वाली १२ छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये संघीय शासन सेवा आयोग ने विज्ञापन दे दिया है और उनके लिये आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त करने की अंतिम तारीख १-८-१९६० है ।

"Indian Archaeology (1958-59)—A Review"

215. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Indian Archaeology (1958-59)—A Review" has been published in the regional languages of the country; and

(b) if so, in how many regional languages the publication has already been issued?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir; but a separate book called "Indian Archaeology" originally written in English has been translated into the major regional languages and the publication of the translations has been entrusted to State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

North-Western Circle of Archaeological Department

216. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the headquarters of North-Western Circle of the Department of Archaeology to a place outside Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To reduce congestion in Delhi New Delhi.

Monuments in West Bengal

217. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent on the protection of monuments in West Bengal under charge of the Central Department of Archaeology during the past two years?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Rs. 82,047.

Merit-*cum*-Means, Scholarships in Punjab

218. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the number of merit-*cum*-means scholarships allotted to each technical institute in Punjab during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The number of scholarships allotted to technical institutions in Punjab in 1959-60 under the Merit-*cum*-Means Scholarships Scheme is as shown below:—

Name of the Institute	Number of scholarships allotted
I—INSTITUTIONS FOR FIRST DEGREE COURSES :	
1. Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana	7
2. Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh	14
3. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala	7
4. Techonological Institute of Textile, Bhiwani	4
5. Department of Pharmaceutics, Punjab University, Chandigarh	1
6. Department of Chemical Engineering & Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh	2
II—INSTITUTIONS FOR DIPLOMA COURSES :	
7. Government Polytechnic, Ambala	4
8. Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana	2
9. M. C. Technical Institute, Jullundur	2
10. National Institute of Engineering, Hoshiarpur	2

Name of the Institute	Number of scholarships allotted
11. Punjab Polytechnic, Nilokheri	4
12. Ramgarhia Polytechnic, Phagwara	3
13. Tarakaran S. D. Technical Institute, Baijnath	1
14. Thapar Polytechnic & School of Engineering, Patiala	2
15. Punjab Institute of Textile Technology, Amritsar	1
16. Central Polytechnic Chandigarh	4
TOTAL	60

The allocation of scholarships for the academic year 1960-61 has not yet been finalised.

Agricultural Colonies for S.C. & S.T. in Punjab

219. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where agricultural colonies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been started in Punjab under the Centrally sponsored schemes during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Steel Re-rolling Mills in Punjab

220. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for the setting up of steel re-rolling mills in Punjab since the beginning of the Second Plan; and

(b) the number of licences issued so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 184.

(b) No licences have been issued to any new re-rolling mills in the Punjab since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. However, as a result of the general decision to recognise units which were in existence earlier, but which had not been recognised, 23 units have been recognised.

Iron Sheets for Punjab

221. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of iron sheets by Punjab State Government during 1960-61; and

(b) the extent to which the demand has been met and the arrangements made by the Government to provide more iron sheets to Punjab for various development projects?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The demand of iron sheets by Punjab State Government during the first half of 1960-61 (April-September 1960) was 60,541 tons. The demand for the second half of the year 1960-61 is not yet known.

(b) Against the demand for the first half-year 18,956 tons were allotted to the Punjab State. Even in the case of other States the demands could not be met in full. Sheets are in short supply but every attempt is being made to supply as much sheets as possible. The position is likely to be easier when Rourkela Steel Plant starts production of sheets.

Commissioner for S.C. and S.T.

222. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes visited Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the names of places visited by him?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) 1. Punjab and Rajasthan—Not visited.

2. Himachal Pradesh—Twice.

(b) Salogra, Rampur, Wangtu, Choltu, Kalpa, Chini, Karcham, Sangla and Kilbam.

Monuments in Punjab

223. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent for the protection of Centrally protected monuments in Punjab during 1959-60 and 1960-61, so far; and

(b) what amount has been spent for each of the protected monuments during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 21.]

Income Tax Assessees beyond fifty thousand

224. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of persons in Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts of Punjab who have been assessed during 1959-60 for income-tax on an annual income of over fifty thousand rupees separately?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The number of persons in Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts of Punjab who have been assessed during 1959-60 for income-tax on an annual income of over fifty thousand rupees is 12 and 7 respectively.

Supply of Iron Sheets

225. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quotas of different States of iron and steel have been increased as a result of greater production of steel and iron due to the expansion schemes and three Steel Plants going into production in 1960;

(b) if so, by what quantity; and

(c) what has been the exports since January, 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Henceforth all categories of steel except plates, sheets and wire will be allocated to the level of requirements as indicated in the half-yearly demands of the State Governments. In case of scarce categories mentioned above allocations would be made according to their availability.

The total allotment of steel to the different States against their quotas during the past three years is given below:—

(in Tons)

1958-59	1959-60	
597,984	[1,372,942]	Ist half-year 1960-61 (April-Sept '60) 1,260,901

(c) Details of the exports since January 1960 are given below:—

	Tons
Pig iron	50,100
Steel slabs	10,725
Steel Ingots	1,443
Steel Billets	588
Finished steel	2,477

Ajanta Caves

226. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the frescoes on the walls of Ajanta caves are fast decaying; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve them?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Chemistry Branch of the Union Department of Archaeology is engaged in treating and preserving them.

Retention Price of Steel

227. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made for an increase in the steel retention prices by the major steel producers;

(b) whether the Government have examined the validity of the claim; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The claims are under examination.

Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

228. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the main building of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has started; and

(b) if so, the progress made up-to-date?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The construction started on 15th October, 1959 and work of approximately Rs. 3 lakhs in value has been done.

Declaration of Results of Examinations

229. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that difficulties are experienced for admission to various engineering and medical colleges for the results of various examinations held by the various Boards and Universities are declared long after the dates of admission into those colleges are over; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No such difficulty has so far come to the notice of the Government. In the case of non-Central institutions, most of the applicants are residents of the State where an institution is located and the date of admission is generally adjusted according to the date of announcement of the results of the qualifying examinations. In the case of Central Institutes like the Higher Technological Institutes at Kharagpur & Bombay, all candidates who have appeared for the qualifying examination but whose results are not out, are permitted to sit for the admission test.

(b) Does not arise.

Sibpore Botanical Gardens

230. **Shri Halder:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the summer camp of Botanists organised by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs proposed that the Sibpore Botanical Gardens should be taken over by the Centre;

(b) whether Government will take up the proposal; and

(c) when it will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Unauthorised Tobacco Cultivation in Punjab

231. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised cultivation of tobacco in the State of Punjab has shown an increase in the current year over the figures of the year 1959 for the same period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such cultivation in the District of Kangra and Gurdaspur are not properly checked and the defaulters escape the penalty; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to bring the culprits to book and whether Government have issued any licences for such cultivation in these Districts during the current year and if so, on what grounds?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The area of unauthorised tobacco cultivation detected from 1-1-160 to 30-6-1960 was 6·42 acres as against 1·89 acres during the corresponding period in the year 1959.

(b) As far as overnment are aware the answer is in the negative; 6 cases of unauthorised cultivation involving an area of 3·54 acres were registered in Gurdaspur District from 1-1-60 to 30-6-60. During the same period one case involving an area of 16 Cents was registered in Kangra District.

(c) Action is taken against the offenders by the appropriate authority in accordance with the rules on the subject which provide for imposition of a maximum penalty of Rs. 1,000 in each case. Licences are not required for the cultivation of tobacco under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and even licences for curing are not required when the total quantity cured does not exceed the limit of 40 lbs. in Kangra and Gurdaspur Districts.

Special Pay for Handling Cash

232. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons handling cash in various Ministries and Departments are paid special pay;

(b) if so, what is the scale according to which the special pay is allowed;

(c) whether this special pay is fixed on the basis of the amount of cash handled by the Cashier per month or the number of staff to whom the cash is disbursed; and

(d) if so, what are the scales prescribed by Gomernment to scrutinise the cases of sanctioning special pay for handling cash?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) The special pay is allowed on the following scale:—

Volume of monthly cash disbursements	Rate of special pay per month admissible
Upto Rs. 4,000 .	Nil. But if the imcumbent of the post is required to furnish security a special pay of Rs. 5/- may be given.
Above Rs, 4,000 upto Rs. 10,000 . .	Rs 10/-
Above Rs. 10.000 upto Rs. 15,000 . .	Rs. 15/-
Above Rs. 15,000 upto Rs. 20,000 . .	Rs. 20/-
Above Rs.20,000 upto Rs. 25,000 . .	Rs. 25/-
Above Rs. 25,000 .	Rs. 30.-

(c) The speccial pay is fixed on the basis of the monthly average amount of actual cash disbursements during a period of at-least six months. It is not fixed with reference to the number of staff to whom the cash is disbursed.

(d) The scales are as stated in (b) above.

Appointment of New Finance Commission

233. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to appoint a new Finance Commission in the near future?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The proposal is under consideration.

M.E.S. Employees

234. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1252 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the arrears of increments have been paid to 206 M.E.S. employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The bills for payment of arrears to the employees are at present under the scrutiny of the audit authorities and payment is expected to be made shortly.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

235. { **Shri Halder:** / **Shri Nagi Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount spent upto March, 1960 for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (separately) out of the sum allotted during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The actual expenditure incurred during the year 1959-60 has not yet been reported by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The estimated expenditure upto March 1960 *i.e.* actuals for the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 and anticipated expenditure for the year 1959-60) for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is Rs. 20·30 crores and Rs. 28·82 crores respectively.

Life Insurance Business in Orissa Division

236. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount and number of life insurance proposals made in the Orissa Division of the Life Insurance Corporation in 1959;

(b) how many proposals are finally accepted and the total amount of insurance in that year;

(c) the number of policies that are continuing and the year-wise percentage of lapses in that division;

(d) the number of premium receipts pending adjustment; and

(e) the average time taken for the adjustment of premium receipts?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 16,143 proposals for an amount of Rs. 5·74 crores were received by the Cuttack Division of the Corporation in the Orissa State.

(b) 15,850 proposals for Rs. 5·61 crores, including 302 proposals for 0·10 crores from 1958 account, were accepted and 14,374 proposals for Rs. 5·10 crores were completed.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) Information is not available.

(e) About 1 to 7 days.

L.I.C. Target for Orissa

237. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the insurance target for Life Insurance Corporation, Orissa Division in 1959 and how far the target has been achieved; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the target for an Industrial area is equal to that of a non-industrial area?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Monuments in Kangra District (Punjab)

238. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the total amount allotted for the maintenance and special repairs of each of the protected monuments in Kangra District (Punjab) for 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):

Serial No.	Name of the monument	Amount allotted for the maintenance and special repairs during 1959-60.		Amount allotted for the maintenance & special repairs during 1960-61.	
		Maintenance.	Special repairs	Maintenance.	Special repairs
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	4,274	3,500	4,282	5,000
2.	Temple at Masrur	1,010	..	1,072	
3.	Temple at Baijnath	1,010	2,500	1,072	
4.	Temple at Naggar	1,010	..	1,072	..
5.	Temple at Bajaura	1,010		1,072	..
6.	Temple at Dassal .	976	..	1,054	..
7.	Temple at Jagatsukh	976	..	1,054	
8.	Temple at Kotla Fort . . .	..	2,000	..	..

Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

239. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of persons who had been prosecuted in Himachal Pradesh during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Nine persons were prosecuted during 1959 and till the end of July, 1960.

Telegu Novel—"Narayana Rao"

240. { Shri Agadi: / Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1657 on 22nd April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the translation of the Telugu Novel 'Narayana Rao' into

Oriya is being done by the Sahitya Akademi;

(b) whether any decision is taken on the protests made by the public against the translation; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Troops Serving at High Altitudes

241. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether troops serving in high altitudes are being given any special pay or allowances; and

(b) if so, how do they compare with the emoluments which the armed police serving in the same area are receiving?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Output of Iron Ore

242. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a whether it is a fact that the output of iron ore increased during 1959 as compared with earlier years;

(b) if so, the figures of production in the country;

(c) the total quantity of iron ore exported during 1959; and

(d) the places to which the iron ore was exported?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provisional figure of the output of iron ore during 1959 is 7,935,000 tonnes.

(c) 2,765,500 tonnes.

(d) Iron ore was exported mainly to the following countries during 1959:

1. Japan.
2. Czechoslovakia.
3. Italy.
4. Yugoslavia.
5. Poland.
6. East ermany.
7. West Germany.
8. Netherlands.
9. France.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1700 DATED 2-4-1960.

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Whereas in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1700 by Shri Bangshi Thakur in the Lok Sabha on 2-4-60, one of the privileges granted in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad was stated to be as follows:

"(iii) 25 per cent. concession in Entrance Examination fee;"

The correct position is that a fee of Rs. 2·50 is charged from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates as against Rs. 10 for others. The concession given is thus 75 per cent. Accordingly the said part of the reply given may be corrected to read as follows:

"(iii) 75 per cent. concession in Entrance Examination fee;"

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO DELHI SALES TAX RULES

The Minister of Finance Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, a copy of the Notification No. F. 4 (19)/58-Fin (E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th May, 1960, making certain amendment to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2195/60.*]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) S.O. No. 1192 dated the 14th May, 1960.

(b) S. O. No. 1423 dated the 4th June, 1960 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2196/60].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 742 dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain amendment to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety Rules, 1954, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2197/60.]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 723 dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2198/60].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 724, dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2199/60].

(iii) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G. S. R. 483 dated the 30th April, 1960.

(b) G. S. R 611 dated the 4th June, 1960

(c) G. S. R. 636 dated the 11th June, 1960

(d) G. S. R. 725 dated the 2nd July, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2200/60.*]

(iv) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. 530 dated the 14th May, 1960

(b) G. S. R. 637 dated the 11th June, 1960

(c) G. S. R. 778 dated the 16th July, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2201/60.*]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES & SALT ACT, MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT, ESTATE DUTY ACT, ESTATE DUTY AND TAX ON RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES (DISTRIBUTION) ACT, UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) ACT, DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) ACT, CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, AND PUBLIC DEBT ACT.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. 439 dated the 23rd April, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. 488 dated the 30th April, 1960 as corrected by G.S.R. 556 dated the 21st May, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. 515 dated the 7th May, 1960.

(d) G.S.R. 538 dated the 14th May, 1960.

(e) G.S.R. 576 dated the 28th May, 1960.

(f) G.S.R. 577 dated the 28th May, 1960.

(g) G.S.R. 616 dated the 4th June, 1960.

(h) G.S.R. 617 dated the 4th June, 1960.

(i) G.S.R. 618 dated the 4th June,1960.

(j) G.S.R. 619 dated the 4th June, 1960.

(k) G.S.R. 660 dated the 11th June, 1960.

(l) G.S.R 687 dated the 18th June, 1960.

(m) G.S.R. 701 dated the 25th June, 1960.

(n) G.S.R. 702 dated the 25th June, 1960.

(o) G.S.R. 731 dated the 2nd July, 1960.

(p) G.S.R. 732 dated the 2nd July, 1960.

(q) G.S.R. 733 dated the 2nd July, 1960.

(r) G.S.R. 764 dated the 9th July, 1960.

(s) G.S.R. 817 dated the 23rd July, 1960.

(t) G.S.R. 818 dated the 23rd July, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2202|60].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 440 dated the 23rd April, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Toilet Product) Rules, 1958, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT-2203/60].

(iii) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956 under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955:—

(a) G.S.R. 514 dated the 7th May, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. 555 dated the 21st May, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. 615 dated the 4th June, 1960.

(d) G.S.R. 686 dated the 18th June, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2204/60].

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

(iv) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. 535 dated the 14th May, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. 574 dated the 28th May, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. 575 dated the 28th May, 1960 as corrected by G.S.R. 792 dated the 16th July, 1960.

(d) G.S.R. 620 dated the 4th June, 1960.

(e) G.S.R. 703 dated the 25th June, 1960.

(f) G.S.R. 704 dated the 25th June, 1960.

(g) G.S.R. 734 dated the 2nd July, 1960.

(h) G.S.R. 735 dated the 2nd July, 1960.

(i) G.S.R. 765 dated the 9th July, 1960 as corrected by G.S.R. 819 dated the 23rd July, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2205/60].

(v) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. 443 dated the 23rd April, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. 444 dated the 23rd April, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. 689 dated the 18th June, 1960.

(d) G.S.R. 737 dated the 2nd July, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2206/60].

(vi) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. 662 dated the 10th June, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. 663 dated the 10th June, 1960.

(c) G.S.R. 753 dated the 30th June, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2207/60].

(vii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 657 dated the 11th June, 1960, under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2208/60].

(viii) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1619 dated the 2nd July 1960 making certain amendments to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953, under sub-section (3) of Section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2209/60].

(ix) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957:—

(a) The Estate Duty (Distribution Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 1078 dated the 30th April, 1960.

(b) The Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 1080 dated the 30th April, 1960.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2210/60].

(x) A copy of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 1079 dated the 30th April, 1960 under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2211/60].

(xi) A copy of the Additional Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. S.O. 1081 dated the 30th April, 1960 under sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2212/60].

(xii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 661 dated the 11th June, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2213/60].

(xiii) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1231 dated the 14th May, 1960 making certain amendment to the Public Deb Rules, 1946, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Public Deb Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2214/60].

(xiv) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 692 dated the 14th June, 1960 issued unde the Income Tax Act, 1922. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2215/60].

REPORT OF REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half year ended the 31st December, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt. 2216/60].

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

FINANCE MINISTER'S TOUR ABROAD

Shri S. A. Mehdi (Rampur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The outcome of his recent tour of foreign countries".

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I left India on the 7th of June and returned on the 12th of July after visiting Yugoslavia, Poland Czechoslovakia, West Germany, the U.S.S.R. and the United Arab Republic. Barring the U.S.S.R. and West Germany, where I stayed for ten days and seven days respectively, my stay in each of the other countries was of 3-4 days' duration

[Shri Morarji Desai]

2. I had gone to these countries in response to the invitations which I had received from the Governments concerned. The Finance, Economic or Foreign Trade Ministers of some of these countries had earlier been to India and had personally requested me to visit their countries. So, my journey was in the nature of a return courtesy visit to countries with whom we have such cordial relations and I had not gone on a specific mission such as to secure financial assistance for our development. Indeed agreements on economic co-operation providing for credit facilities to us for the imports of capital goods and machinery had already been entered into with some of the countries shortly before my visit.

3. Only in West Germany during my stay agreement was reached regarding the third and final instalment of $30 million of a total credit of $100 million which had been indicated in August, 1958 as West German assistance for the last three years of the Second Plan, and regarding the deferment of two thirds of the liabilities under the Rourkela Steel Project maturing up to 31st March, 1961 for a further period of four years for the time being. These conclusions were set out in a communique issued simultaneously from New Delhi and Bonn on 24th June, 1960, of which a copy is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 22].

4. The most valuable part of my visit was the opportunity it provided for me to meet the Ministers of Government as well as important representatives of finance and industry in the countries I went to, and to study at close quarters the economic frameworks within which each operates. I met President Tito, Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz, Prime Minister Siroky, Chancellor Adenauer, Vice Chancellor Erhard, Prime Minister Khrushchev, First Deputy Prime Minister Mikoyan, President Nasser, the Ministers of Finance, and other senior Ministers in all the countries. Naturally I took advantage of these meetings and discussions to explain our economic objectives and policies, the progress of our Second Plan, the scope, content and priorities of the Third Plan and our requirements, in broad terms, of foreign exchange for its fulfilment.

5. Our foreign exchange situation, as the House is aware, is of continuing difficulty. Our aim is to overcome it within a reasonable period of time by intensive effort to develop our basic industries and to enlarge our capacity to produce the machinery and equipment that we need for further development. Meanwhile, there will be need for external assistance on a massive scale—as the Draft Outline of the Plan has indicated. I was happy to discern in my discussions a sympathetic interest all round in our development programmes and a keen awareness of our problems and needs. I found in all the countries a desire for closer co-operation in trade, and willingness to assist us in our economic development programmes to the extent possible. The form and extent of such co-operation and assistance will have to be discussed in more precise terms and in greater detail from time to time.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1484.

The Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrimali): Sir, while replying to the Supplementary Question asked by Shri R. C. Majhi regarding financial assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit organisations it was said that no particular positive step had been taken for giving grants to Voluntary organisations. The correct position is that a scheme for giving grants to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations has already been formulated and grants to a few organisations were also given

thereunder during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

2. Again, in reply to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Supplementary (in Hindi) regarding compulsory teaching of Sanskrit in Hindi-speaking States, the reply given was that the question of making Sanskrit compulsory in the Hindi-speaking States would be fully considered on receipt of the comments of the State Governments etc. The actual position is that the question of compulsory teaching of Sanskrit in the Secondary Education stage has already been fully considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Central Sanskrit Board and it has been finally decided not to disturb the Three-Language Formula, which provides for teaching of Sanskrit as part of the composite course (*viz.* classical language with mother tongue/regional language).

3. In reply to another supplementary question asked by Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav regarding the scheme of publication of standard/modern primers etc., it was replied that at present only a board scheme was being prepared and only when all the comments of the State Governments were received, the question would be taken up more definitely. The position is that the scheme has been finalised and has since been announced through the Press.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The whole answer was wrong!

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Sir, on that day I had suddenly to leave to go to the other House and I gave the pad to my colleague who was not fully aware of the position, and therefore these mistakes occurred.

12.10 hrs.

TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. N. Datar on the 2nd August, 1960, namely:—

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Ch. Ranbir Singh.

चौ० नवी.र सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, त्रिपुरा का एक बहुत छोटासा इलाका है जिसके अन्दर छोट छोटे गांव कोई ३६२६ के करीब हैं, और वहां पर कोई २६ लाख एकड़ के करीब भूमि है । उसमें से मुश्किल से तीन लाख ६० हजार एकड़ भूमि के अन्दर चावल पैदा होता है । वैसे तो एक छोटा इलाका होन के नाते इस सदन का उसके लिये बहुत ज्यादा समय लेना सही नहीं है । लेकिन इसमें कई एक नीति के सवाल पैदा होते हैं । जहां तक लैंड रैवेन्यू का वास्ता है इस सदन में कई दफा आम तौर पर कोई आदमी कोई राय नहीं रख सकता । क्योंकि यहां पर कर की नीति दूसरे सेक्टर पर आधारित है, उसका वास्ता तनख्वाह पाने वालों से रहता है या उनसे रहता है जो इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में पैदावार करते हैं ।

इस सिलसिले में कल मैं कह रहा था कि जो सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज हैं उनके ऊपर जो खर्च होता है वह आम इलाकों के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्य.दा होता है । अगर मेरे आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उनको सही कर दें । मुझे पता लगा है कि वहां पर सर्वे हो रहा है जो कि सन् १९६४ तक खत्म हो जायेगा और वहां पर इस सर्वे में ही एक करोड़ ३३ लाख रुपया खर्च होगा । इस छोटे से इलाके के सर्वे पर इतना खर्च होगा । मेरा दावा है कि और राज्यों में तो कंसालीडेशन के ऊपर भी इतना खर्चा नहीं आता है ।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

इसके साथ साथ वहां पर जो इंटरमीजियरी, जमींदारी, इमानदार या जागीरदार, खत्म किय जा रहे हैं उनको जो मुआवजा दिया जायगा वह एक करोड़ १८ लाख के करीब होगा । वह भी खासा बड़ा मुआवजा है । और इस प्रदेश के लिये जो नीति अपनायी जा रही है उसका पता नहीं क्या कारण है । उत्तर प्रदेश में जो नीति अपनायी गयी थी उससे यहां भेद किया गया है । उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर किसी जागीरदार या जमींदार की जमीन पर कोई दूसरा काश्त करता था तो उस काश्त करन वाले को भूमिधरी का हक दे दिया गया था और उन के लिये कोई जमीन रिज्यूम करने का अधिकार नहीं रखा गया था । लेकिन इस कानून के तहत—गो कि यह बहुत देर बाद आया है—उत्तर प्रदेश से कुछ उलटा तरीखा रखा गया है । सरकार अब उन जागीरदारों या जमींदारों पर कुछ मेहरबान हो गयी है और उनको हक देना चाहती है कि अगर वह खुद काश्त करना चाहें तो उनको जमीन दी जायगी हालांकि इतने सालों से उनके पास जमीन थी और उन्होंने खुद काश्त नहीं की । मुझ मालूम नहीं कि क्यों इस मंत्रालय को ऐसा खयाल है कि अब वह खुद खेती करने लगेंगे ।

जहां तक सीलिंग का वास्ता है, इसमें कुछ भाइयों के खयाल के बमूजिब, और हमारे में से बहुत ज्यादा भाइयों के खयाल के मुताबिक शायद सीलिंग लगाना देश के अन्दर जरूरी था, खास तौर से जमीन के ऊपर । यद्यपि हमारे साथियों में से बहुत यह सोचते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के जो अधिकारी साढ़े तीन और चार हजार तनख्वाह पा रहे हैं उनके ऊपर भी सीलिंग लगनी चाहिय थी । इसी तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में भी जिनकी लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये के सालाना आमदनी है उनके ऊपर भी कोई सीलिंग लगनी चाहिये थी । इस भेद को जो कि सीलिंग के सिलसिले है, जो कि जमीन और कारखानों और तनख्वाहों के बारे में किया जाता है, उसको तो शायद कोई बरदाश्त कर भी ले लेकिन देश के अन्दर कर नीति के भेद को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता खास कर जब कि देश में हर एक को हमारा संविधान, जिसको कि कांग्रस पार्टी ने और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बनाया था, बराबर का राय का हक देता है ।

इस बात की तरफ देश का ध्यान दिलाया था आंध्र प्रदेश की असेम्बली ने । वहां एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था कि दस एकड़ से कम भूमि का जो मालिक है उससे कोई लेंड रेवेन्यू न लिया जाय । इसी तरह से पंजाब असेम्बली ने भी एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि पांच एकड़ से जिसके पास कम भूमि हो उसके ऊपर लैंड रेवल्यू न हो ।

श्री त्यागी : (देहरादून) : उनकी जमीन वापिस ले लेनी चाहिये ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : त्यागी जी कहते हैं कि उनकी जमीन वापस ले ली जाय । मैं पूछता हूं कि आप और मैं जो सदस्य हैं इस सदन के, हमारी ३६०० की आमदनी पर कोई कर नहीं लग सकता, तो हमारी तनख्वाह भी क्यों न वापस ले ली जाय । तो यह तो सवाल है नीति का । हमारे देश ने एक नीति निर्धारित की है कि ३६०० तक की आमदनी पर कोई टैक्स नहीं होगा । लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि यहां पर भी काश्तकार के साथ भेदभाव की नीति पर चला जा रहा है । मुझे उम्मीद थी कि त्रिपुरा का बिल और जो दूसरे बिल लैंड रेवन्यू के बारे में आय हैं, उनमें हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार दूसरी सरकारों को रास्ता दिखायेगी । आंध्र और पंजाब की सरकारें अपनी नीति पर नहीं चल सकीं क्योंकि प्लानिंग कमीशन के मुकाबले में वे बहुत छोटी चीज हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार तो प्लानिंग कमीशन को बनाती है । इसलिये मुझे उम्मी थी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में देश को रास्ता दिखायेगी और दूसरी राज्यों के लिये आसानी पैदा करेगी ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूं। टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के वाल्यूम तीन के पेज २१६ पर एक खाता पेश किया गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी में लैंड रेवेन्यू का क्या औसत था। उसमें बतलाया गया है कि सन् १९५३–५४ में भूमि कर से जो आमदनी होती थी उसका केन्द्र की ओर राज्य सरकारों की टोटल आमदनी में ६९ पर सेंट का औसत था। सन् १९३९–४० में यह ज्यादा से ज्यादा गया जब कि यह ७०.६ फी सदी हो गयी। लेकिन १९३८–३९ में यह ६१.१ फीसदी था और सन् १९५३–५४ में यह घट कर सिर्फ ८–६ फी सदी हो गया था। यह तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार की तमाम आमदनी में हिसाब लगाया गया था। अगर आप यह देखना चाहें कि राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी के अन्दर लैंड रेवेन्यू का क्या हिस्सा था तो आपको उसके आंकड़े पेज २२७ पर मिलेंगे। उनमें दिया गया है कि सन् १९२२ में तमाम राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी में भूमि कर का औसत था ५९–८, जो कि सन् १९४७ में २३–७ फी सदी हो गया और १९५२ २०–३ फीसदी हो गया, पर न मालम किस वजह से सन् १९५४ में वह २६–६ फीसदी हो गया।

इसी तरह से जो हमारे देश में फाइनेंस कमीशन बने हैं उन्होंने भी इस का अन्दाजा लगाया है। और १९५२ के फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की जो आमदनी थी उसके अन्दर भूमि कर का हिस्सा सन् १९३७–३८ में १०–२ था और १९४४–४५ के अन्दर वह हिस्सा ५–९ है। सन् १९४६–४७ में ५–५ फीसदी है जो केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी के अन्दर लैंड रेवेन्यू का हिस्सा बनना हैं। इसी तरीके से आगे चल कर उसी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो सारी राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी है उस के अन्दर हिस्सा जो दिखाया गया है वह इस तरह से है। सन् १९५०–५१ के अन्दर यह १३ फीसदी था और १९५१–५२ से यह १२–५ फीसदी था और १९५२–५३ के जो बजट एस्टिमेट्स हैं उनके अन्दर यह १४–६ फीसदी था। इस के कुछ आंकड़े फाइनेंस कमिशन सन् १९५७ ने दिये हैं। उस में १९५५–५६ के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से मुख्तलिफ रियासतों को और प्रदेशों को उन्होंने आमदनी दी है और उस का उन के लैंड रेवेन्यू से और भूमि कर से क्या औसत है वह भी दिया है। आंध्र में तकरीबन वह सब से ऊंचा तो नहीं लेकिन १, २ को छोड़ कर बाकी सब से ऊपर तीसरे नम्बर पर है। वह २१–९ फीसदी है लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उसके मुकाबले में आसाम में जायें तो इसका औसत आसाम का एक स्टेट की आमदनी के मुकाबले में ९–३ फीसदी है। बिहार में १४ फीसदी है। बम्बई के अन्दर ९–३ फीसदी है। हैदराबाद में १९–२ फीसदी है। मध्य भारत में २५–४ फीसदी है। मध्य प्रदेश में १६ फीसदी है, मद्रास में ८–४, मैसूर में ९, उड़ीसा में ७–७, पैप्सू में १०–१, पंजाब में ७–५ और राजस्थान में २१–४ फीसदी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर वह जरूर कुछ ज्यादा है। इसके अलावा जो आंकड़े हमें पंजाब सरकार के मिले हैं जो लेटस्ट हो सकते हैं, १९५८–५९ के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से हमारे स्टेट को जो कुल रेवेन्यू रैसीट्स थीं वह ५० करोड़ और २१ लाख रुपये की थीं और उस में से जो लैंड रेवेन्यू से भूमि कर से जो नैट आमदनी हुई जो नैट रैसीट्स मिलीं वह २–९ करोड़ की हैं और जो कि हमारी सारी आमदनी का पांच बटा सात फीसदी है। लेकिन यह तो सारे भूमि कर का हिसाब है। पंजाब सरकार ने जो अन्दाजा लगाया था उसके हिसाब से ३६ या ४० करोड़ का कुल खस्सारा बनता था और उसके लिये उसने यह सिफारिश की थी कि हम इसको दूसरे तरीके से पूरा करेंगे लेकिन

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

पता नहीं किस वजह से प्लानिंग कमिशन ने उन दोनों सरकारों की सिफारिशों को नहीं माना और उन को मजबूर किया कि वह जो पहली नीति है कि किसान का चाहे घाटा क्यों न हो उस के ऊपर भी टैक्स लगेगा, माने । दूसरे भाई जो तनख्वाह लेते हैं या इंडस्ट्रीज से आमदनी कमाते हैं, चाहे वह कितना बड़े से बड़ा आदमी क्यों न हो, चाहे बिड़ला हो अथवा टाटा, उसकी ३६०० रुपये की इनकम पर कोई टैक्स नहीं होगा ।

इसके अलावा मैं कुछ आंकड़े गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट में से सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं । पंजाब के अन्दर जो एक बोर्ड आफ एकोनामिक एनक्वायरी बैठा था और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में २२ किसानों का खाता दिखाया है कि कितनी उनकी आमदनी होती है और इसका उस रिपोर्ट में अंदाज लगाया गया है । उसके अन्दर जो २२ कुनबे हैं और उन २२ कुनबों में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा जिसके पास जमीन थी वह ५५ एकड़ जमीन थी जो कि आज सीलिंग के तहत खत्म हो जायेगी और कम से कम जो जमीन थी वह ४–९३ एकड़ थी । उस खाते से जो एवरेज आमदनी आई वह १७०२ रुपये है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो आमदनी आई है वह २९७१ रुपये और ८७ नये पैसे बनती है । अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे आप बखूबी अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किसानों की क्या हालत है और किन हालात में वे टैक्स देते हैं । उसकी खाते और दूसरे जरायों से होने वाली आमदमी भले ही ३६०० रुपये से कम हो वह सीलिंग वाला काश्तकार हो और चाहे उसके पास ५५ एकड़ भी हो, मैं उसी पंजाब की बोर्ड आफ एकोनामिक एनक्वायरी की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके बारे में कुछ आंकड़े मैं देना चाहता हूं । एक किसान को अगर जिस तरीके से एक व्यापारी हिसाब लगाता है, अगर वह हिसाब लगाया जाये तो फी एकड़ कितनी नेट इनकम होती है इसका अन्दाजा उन्होंने ३२ रुपये के ऊपर दिया है और उन्होंने हर एक इलाके का अलग अलग हिसाब लगाया है । पहाड़ी इलाके के बारे में लिखा है कि उन्हें फी एकड़ के ऊपर घाटा रहता है और वह ७८ रुपये का घाटा है । इस तरीके से जो पहाड़ से नीचे के इलाके हैं उनमें १३२ रुपये फी एकड़ के हिसाब से घाटा रहता है अगर बनिये वाला हिसाब लगाया जाय । जो सेंट्रल पंजाब है उसके अन्दर ५५ रुपया फी एकड़ घाटा रहता है .....

Mr. Speaker: How is all that relevant?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मैं यह सिद्ध करना चाहता था कि जो लैंड रेवेन्यु इस कानून के द्वारा किसानों से लिया जायेगा वह कितना गलत है और देश की कर नीति में कितना भेदभाव विद्यमान है । एक तरफ तो वे भाई हैं जिनको कि जमीन पर काश्त करने से व्यापारी हिसाब की हैसियत से घाटा रहता है लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उनके ऊपर कर लगाया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि यह सदन जब कानून बनाता है तो जो आदमी तनख्वाह लेते हैं या इंडस्ट्रीज चलाते हैं और उससे आमदनी करते हैं उनको सरकार ३६०० रुपये तक की होने वाली आमदनी पर टैक्स से छूट देती है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो भेदभाव बरतने की नीति है यह ज्यादा दिनों तक बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय या तो अभी इस कानून में ही आवश्यक तबदीली करें और अगर इसमें वह तबदीली नहीं कर सकते तो इस देश के तमाम प्रदेशों के रेवेन्यु मिनिस्टर्स की एक कान्फ्रेंस बुलायें और वहां इस कर निर्धारण नीति के बारे में कोई उचित फैसला कर लें । अभी कल जब मनीपुर बिल के ऊपर बहस हो रही थी तो उसका जवाब देते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि यह तो बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बड़े

सवाल को हल करना केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और यह कोई अपोजीशन के मेम्बर्स की या कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर की जिम्मेदारी नहीं हो सकती है । हम या अपोजीशन का कोई साथी अपनी तौर पर कानून को बदल नहीं सकता है । उचित यह था कि अब से पहले उनको इस लैंड रेवेन्यु के बारे में क्या सिस्टम और पालिसी रखी जाय इस सवाल को हल करने के लिये एक कांफ्रेंस बुलानी चाहिए थी । जहां तक सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज का ताल्लुक है उनके लिये तो सीधी जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्रालय पर ही है और इस पर विचार करना चाहिये था कि उसके बारे में क्या सिद्धान्त निश्चित किय जायें और खास तौर पर जब हम एक कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं तो हमें इसके लिये विशेष सावधानी बर्त्तनी चाहिए थी और इस किस्म की एक कांफ्रेंस पहले होनी चाहिए थी । अब अगर ऐसी कांफ्रेंस पहले नहीं हुई और उस कांफ्रेस के बगैर मंत्री महोदय इस बिल के अन्दर कोई फर्क नहीं डाल सकते हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय तमाम राज्यों के रेवेन्यु मिनिस्टर्स की एक कांफ्रेंस बुलायें ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के साथ न्याय का सलूक हो और आज जो कर नीति के सम्बन्ध में भेदभाव बर्ता जाता है और किसानों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है वह समाप्त हो ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bangshi Thakur. Any other hon. Member who comes from Tripura wants to speak? Shri Dasaratha Deb is not here.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): This is the third time this Bill is being discussed. Generally I support the Bill in its amended form, but I have to say something about some clauses of the Bill.

Regarding Explanation I of sub-clause (p) of clause 2 at page 3 relating to personal cultivation, which denies the privilege given by sub-clause (o) of clause 2 at the same page, relating to person under disability, it has been said that at the time of framing of rules, this would be taken into account, and I hope the hon. Minister will bear this in mind at the time of framing of rules.

Again, regarding clause 15(1) at page 7, relating to unauthorised occupation of lands, it has been said that clause 14 will give shelter to those who will fall victims to clause 15(1), according to merits, and I hope this will also be borne in mind at the time of the application of clause 15(1).

Now, I would say something about the fixing of the maximum amount of land revenue. It has been decided that the maximum amount of the land revenue will be one-eighth of the gross produce. In Tripura, one *kanni* of paddy land produces about 8 maunds of paddy on an average.

Mr. Speaker: What is the extent of one kanni in terms of acres?

Shri Bangshi Thakur: 2½ *kannis* make one acre. Eight maunds of paddy will be valued at about Rs. 80, and one-eighth of that will be Rs. 10. Up till now, that is, up to the present time, the land revenue of Tripura has varied from eight annas to three rupees. When this Bill will come into force, the land revenue of Tripura will be raised abruptly to about Rs. 10 per *kanni*. That will be telling upon the consumers and the producers very seriously. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect at the time of framing of rules.

I now come to clause 186(2) at page 68 of the Bill. This provision does not permit the transfer of land by way of buying or selling or mortgaging and so on, on or after the 10th August, 1957 and before the ocmmencement of this Act. During this long gap, after 10th August, 1957, many changes have

[Shri Bangshi Thakur]

taken place, and there has been transfer of land by way of selling, buying or mortgaging and so on. I am not saying anything against this provision, but the point is whether proper notification has been made in respect of this provision or not. If not, when this provision is applied, it will be challenged in court. That is what I would like to point out.

My last point is this. All the Acts and rules of Tripura relating to land were made by feudal rulers, in the past, taking into account the conditions prevalent in those olden days. When this new Bill will come into force, all those Acts and rules etc. will be repealed. In this regard also, I would request the hon. Minister to see that as far as possible, the usages, manners, customs and traditions are adhered to and are not very seriously affected by this new Bill when it becomes an Act. That is all that I would like to submit.

Shri Halder (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes): After twelve years of great deliberation, the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959 has at last been brought forward before this House. Most of the provisions regarding abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, fixation of ceilings, and permissible limit for personal cultivation and so on are based on the directives of the Planning Commission. The Joint Committee have tried to accommodate local requirements, but there are some provisions which are irrelevant and detrimental to the interests of the people.

For instance, there is ample scope for eviction in the name of personal cultivation. I shall mention the clauses one by one, which, in my opinion, should be amended by this House.

At the time of introducing the Bill for consideration, the hon. Minister stated that in West Bengal and Assam and other States such kinds of legislation had been passed. But if we had examined the results after the passing of those Bills, particularly in West Bengal, for instance, then we might have changed the clauses relating to ceiling, evictions, personal cultivation etc. After the Estate Acquisition Act has been passed in West Bengal, a large number of people have been evicted from the lands. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to change the definition of personal cultivation in clause 2 (p). The present definition of 'personal cultivation' is all-pervasive. It is identical with 'personal supervision'. It includes cultivation by servants or hired labour. So, this sub-clause should be deleted. Otherwise, the tillers of the soil will be deprived of their lands on the plea of personal cultivation. Except in the cases of persons under disability, cultivation by servants or hired labour should be ruled out, and land should belong to the actual tillers only.

Again, there is clause 15(1) relating to unauthorised occupation of land. This clause should be deleted from the Bill. Even the hon. Member from Tripura, Shri Dasaratha Deb, in his minute of dissent has remarked:

> "In Tripura, as there was not much pressure on lands in the past, people, from time immemorial, were accustomed to reclaim land first and then applied for settlement on it. Even today, that practice does exist in several places of Tripura, more particularly in the tribal areas. If this so-called unauthorised occupation of lands is not legally settled with them, and if they are summarily evicted, then, I am afraid that a very large number of people—both tribals and non-tribals—shall immediately face eviction.".

Then as regards ceiling, there has been much discussion already in this House. I only want to add one more point. In West Bengal, taking the clue of ceiling, some landlords transferred their lands to their sons, daughters and other relatives and even to persons who are not born. So

if the same provision about ceiling is there in this case, the same will happen in Tripura also.

I would also request the hon. Minister to consider clause 47 under which the Collector is empowered to impose penalties upto Rs. 25 on a person who fails to make the report to the village accountant within three months from the date of his acquisition of any landed property. This clause should be deleted.

Then under clause 135(d), the maximum amount of land revenue which a raiyat shall be liable to pay to the Government has been fixed. But in a State with hilly tracts like Tripura where plain lands are not abundant, the rate of one-eighth of the gross produce of the land as land revenue is very high; it should be reduced to at least one-tenth of the production.

These are the points whihch I would like the hon. Minister to consider and modify the Bill accordingly.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): The Government have decided to abolish intermediaries and as a result of that, several States have come out with measures of land reform. This Bill has also been named the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill. It also purports to reform the land tenure laws in Tripura.

Legislation in other States has specifically provided that in future tenancies will not be created, and it has been the aim of all the Bills which have been passed in other States to see that tenancies are not created in future and that the law does not allow the coming into being of landlords again. But in this Bill we find in the very beginning definitions of 'raiyat' and 'under-raiyat'. A raiyat is defined as a person who owns land for purposes of agriculture paying land revenue to the Government, and an under-raiyat is defined as a person who cultivates or holds the land of a raiyat, and who cultivates or holds land of a raiyat under the system generally known as 'bhag', adhi' or 'barga'' This means that a class of under-raiyats is being created in Tripura and they will become a permanent feature if in the future a piece of legislation to abolish them is not brought in Parliament.

As regards the rights of raiyats and under-raiyats, the raiyats' rights have been specified in Part II. Clause 99 of the Bill says that the rights of a raiyat in his land shall be permanent, heritable and transferable. Now, in other States, the substitute for raiyat is bhumidhar which is a translation of the word 'zamindar'. We were abolishing zamindari, but in effect the result was that we abolish the tenancies. We have created zamindars. The aim of the legislation was to give freehold to the people who are now coming into being; they should have permanent, heritable and transferable rights on land. They should be added on to the list of zamindars or in Hindi, Bhumidhars. We have called the legislation abolition of zamindari, but really we have finished with the tenancies. But here a raiyat who is given the permanent, heritable and transferable right has also his right restricted, because clause 99(1)(b) says:

> "the raiyat shall be entitled by himself, his servants, under-raiyats, agents or other representatives to erect farm buildings, construct wells or tanks or make other improvements thereon for the better cultivation of the land or its convenient or profitable use".

Therefore, there is a restriction on the right of the raiyat which these words indicate, 'for the better cultivation of the land or its convenient or profitable use'. That is, if a raiyat does not use the land for the better

[Shri Kalika Singh]

cultivation of the land or its convenient or profitable use, he might forfeit his right of permanency, heritability and transferability. As for the under-raiyat, there is a clause which says that he shall be evicted from his land by the raiyat if the under-raiyat contravenes these provisions of the legislation. Therefore, in my opinion, this is not a land reform legislation formulated under the programme laid down by the Five Year Plan and the policy of the Government of India.

Then Government have taken over all the right in land by a provision in clause 11 which says that all lands, public roads, lanes and paths and bridges, ditches, dykes, fences, beds of rivers etc. now become the property of Government as declared therein. Then in clause 44, it is said:

> "The civil courts shall have jurisdiction to decide any dispute to which the Government is not a party relating to any right or entry which is reocrded in the record of rights".

I ask, why this discrimination? If there are two parties, the dispute can be taken to a civil court; but if the Government are a party, then under this clause the dispute will not be taken to a civil court. This means that revenue officers will be deciding those cases. Therefore, it will be discriminatory legislation and it might be challenged in the Supreme Court and might be declared *ultra vires* the Constitution. So in my opinion, in any dispute, whether it is between private parties or between a private party and Government, the jurisdiction of the civil courts should remain, and they should have the right to go into such a dispute.

The third thing I want to point out is about land revenue. Land revenue has been here for a very long time, from the Moghul times. Land revenue is not a tax. It is a demand by the Government for services rendered by the State, to the cultivator. In Moghul times, it was sometimes one fourth. It was called *chouth*.—In British period it was at a flat rate per acre, Re. 1 or Rs. 2 or something like that.

In other countries where land tax has been levied, it is on a graduated scale. A person who earns from his land an income which is below subsistence level is exempt from land tax and a person who earns more than subsistence level has to pay the land tax. That is the law in other countries.

Here, in India, even if a person is very poor—and that is what we find in almost all the States where there are persons who hold less than even one acre—in U.P., Bihar, Madras and so many other States—he has to pay land revenue. In Tripura also the position has been stated to be that if a ceiling is applied there will be no excess land because there are not big landlords there.

Therefore, if Government now comes with a new policy about land reforms and instead of levying land revenue it levies land tax, in that case, it would give relief to the poor people, that is, to persons who are not capable of paying, and they will get exemption. Land revenue in the whole of India comes to about Rs. 100 crores or something like that. Now, we have got the Third Plan and we are going to spend about Rs. 10,000 crores over the Third Plan; and Rs. 100 crores is not too much. Therefore, if we are really going to give relief to the peasants, including peasants in Tripura, Government should bring in such legislation that there is relief for the peasants in the form of exemption from land revenue. I propose that instead of having land revenue, in future, we should have land tax and it should be graduated on the basis of the subsistence level.

As I pointed out in the case of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, here also at page 43, these words 'free from all encumbrances' occur. It is stated:

[Shri Datar]

"all estates situated in any area or areas and all rights, title and interest of every intermediary in such estates shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances."

As I pointed out the other day, in U. P. also in the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act there was a provision that when the Government notified all land shall vest in the State "free from all encumbrances. The difficulty arose in the High Court of Allahabad when a case was argued that 'free from all encumbrances' does not only mean free from all charges and mortgages but also from all easement rights. The easements are also encumbrances on property and once Government declares that the land is taken 'free from all encumbrances' all rights of easements are destroyed automatically. They come to an end. Every piece of land has got some burden of easement on it—it may be in the form of an irrigation channel or in the form of a right of way. Now, if Government destroys this easement by taking over the land without making any exception, then, difficulty might arise.

In the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, when this difficulty arose, Government proposed an amendment by adding clause (aa) of section 7. This amendment was just put in to remove that difficulty, whereby it was declared that if the bhumidars, the sirdars or others had any right of easement before the coming into force of the Act they will continue to enjoy them in future also. So, that was the remedy they suggested when the difficulty arose about the words 'free from all encumbrances'. So, I propose that it may be corrected here even at this stage when we are passing this Bill.

On page 31, there is a provision for lease which says:

"subject to the provisions of this Act, a raiyat may lease out his land to another person on such rent not exceeding the maximum rent referred to in section 111....."

When we provide that there could be a lease, it means that a new form of zamindari will come into being because all the raiyats who will be leasing out lands to under-raiyats will become intermediaries; and, in future, they will have to be abolished, under the policy formulated by the Government of India. Therefore, even from now we should see that only one tenure comes into being and that should be something equal to *bhumidhari*. They should be free to dispose of the property; they should have the right to transfer and have permanent rights to build without any restriction by Government.

Government is all-powerful; and if somebody just wastes his land, it can come out with legislation and acquire the whole property, because that is the law under article 31 of the Constitution. But just now to restrict the rights of the people—in the very beginning—and to call them raiyats or under-raiyats is very bad policy.

I should say that the words 'raiyat' and 'under-raiyat' should not be there in any piece of legislation after we have become free; because a raiyat means somebody's servant or a *'riyaya'* of somebody. *'Riyaya'* is a word which is being avoided in legislation in U.P., Bihar and elsewhere. We do not find the word *'riyaya'*. But here we find it. The provision might exist there in the Bill but the word ought to have been avoided. Instead of *'riyaya'* we might easily have put in *'bhumidhari'* as we have put in it the Manipur Bill.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of hon. Members have either raised general questions or some questions relating to the provisions of this Bill. So far as the general questions are concerned, it would not be proper for me to enter into any of them for the simple reason

[Shri Datar]

that they are not quite relevant to the matter now before the House.

So far as land revenues is concerned, a number of suggestions were made by hon. Members, that certain lands, lands up to a certain acreage, ought to be exempted from land revenue altogether. So far as that is concerned, a novel principles is sought to be considered. My hon. friend from the Punjab pointed out that resolution had been passed in the Punjab Legislature but that when the matter came to the Planning Commission they could not find it possible to agree to the request of the Punjab Legislature for a variety of reasons.

Another hon. Member has pointed out that the total land revenue in all the States together is likely to be about Rs. 100 crores. Under these circumstances, the question is a large one. The question involves large moneys. Therefore, it is more or less for the State Governments to take the initiative in the matter. Because, here, the Government of India are concerned with land revenue only so far as their own territories go. Naturally, it is not so large as in the rest of the States.

Therefore, if at all this question has to be agitated, it can better be agitated in the local legislature and then the question can be mooted in higher quarters. Otherwise, any action that we take here for the purpose of granting the exemptions the hon. Members have sought for, is likely to have an adverse influence upon the financial considerations of the State Governments. That is the reason why we have to proceed very cautiously in this respect. Subject to what might be done by the State Governments, the present position is that all cultivated or cultivable land is liable to land revenue. That is what is being done in this Bill also. Clause 16 says that all lands to whatever purpose applied, are liable to payment of land revenue. I pointed out yesterday that in all such cases the incidence of land revenue is very low. The hon. Member from Tripura pointed out that it varies between eight annas per acre to Rs. 3 per acre.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: It had been increased to Rs. 10 now. That is what he said.

Shri Datar: It has not yet been increased. What he believes is that as a result of the survey that the Government are going to have it is likely to increase. That is what he means. In the case of Tripura there was no proper land survey or cadastral survey. Unless land has been properly surveyed and settled and the rights of various owners or occupants are properly decided, it becomes very difficult to carry on the work of administration and settle the rights of parties also. So, the Government of India considered it necessary to have a complete cadastral survey. It will take some years and considerable money will be spent but that is inevitable and it will also be beneficial. So, the quality of the land will be taken into account and the usual principles of criteria will be followed. But even here, clause 16(2) says that the Administrator may exempt any land from the liability to such payment by means of a special grant or contract, etc. So, it is open to the Administrator in his discretion to grant exemptions. Yesterday, I have pointed out that in the lean years the land revenue would either be suspended or proper remedies would be given. So, it would not be proper to say that the incidence of land revenue is very high and that the poor are hit. Here the incidence is very low and it should not be considered low and it should not be considered as one which requires any substantial or fundamental change in the revenue structure.

Another hon. Member had some difficulty about the definition of personal cultivation. The principle of land reform that is being followed everywhere is that the land ought to

be in the possession of the person who is actually cultivating the land or he is personally supervising it. The latter is a concession because there may be some difficulties. A minor might be the owner. There may be other difficulties. In such cases it ought to be open for such a person to exercise personal supervision. Personal supervision can be effective provided the man who carries on personal supervision resides in the immediate neighbourhood. So, these words have been purposely introduced in this case.

My hon. friend objected to having any leases at all. There may be cases where land will have to be leased. So, the provision that has been made is of a beneficial nature to the person who actually cultivates. It is not that leases are bad as such. What is bad is the precariousness of such leases. Rent may not be fixed properly. There may be insecurity of tenure. So, when leases are allowed at all, clause 105 makes it clear that they ought to be subject to the provisions of this Act. When a land lord wants to lease his land to another, he does it subject to certain obligations.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): But do we retain the land lord? That is the question.

Shri Datar: We do not completely rule him out. We hedge them with restrictions. There may be some class of persons who could not personally cultivate or supervise and so it ought to be open to them to lease the lands. Take the instance of a minor. A minor cannot himself cultivate. On grounds of equity we should make provision for lease in such cases. What is more important is that the person to whom the lease has been given or the lessee should not, depend upon the arbitrary wishes of his land lord. Clause 105 says that the lease shall be for a period of five years and it should be continued even after that period, unless the lessee loses that right or forefeits that right to his continuance. I feel that what we have done is according to the usual principles that are followed everywhere. In the case of Tripura also, as in the case of Manipur, the Government of India are anxious to develop this far-flung part of India. That is why we have brought forward this legislation with a view to improve the conditions of the people there. The Government of India are spending far more moneys on Tripura and Manipur than their actual revenue receipts and that circumstance should also be taken into account. I am confident that after the passage of this Bill the land revenue administration and the conditions of cultivators will be regulated properly according to the progressive principles of land reform that have been accepted not only by us but also by most of the States.

The question of ceiling was considered in all its aspects and it was found that 25 standard acres would be better so far as the lower limit is concerned. The higher limit would 50 standard acres. I have explained yesterday why we had recourse to the fixation of the standard acre here. Land in Tripura is not all of the same quality; it varies. That is why this particular distinction has been made. In these circumstances, I am sure the House will agree that the provisions of this Bill are perfectly sound and they are meant to improve the lot of the people by implementing the land reforms.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union Territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to

[Mr. Speaker]

170. I shall put them all together. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 170 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 170 were added to the Bill

Mr. Speaker: There is one amendment to clause 171.

Shri Datar: Sir, as far as clause 171 is concerned, it relates to compensation, and as the House has already accepted similar principles so far as the Delhi territory and also Manipur territory are concerned the same principle is being sought to be introduced here through an amendment. I beg to move:

Page 61,—

for lines 9 to 24, *substitute*—

"equal to twenty times the net annual income from such land.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-section (1), the net annual income from any land shall be deemed to be one-fifth of the value of the average yearly gross produce of the land, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed."(1)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 61,—

for lines 9 to 24, *substitute*—

"equal to twenty times the net annual income from such land.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-section (1), the net annual income from any land shall be deemed to be one-fifth of the value of the average yearly gross produce of the land, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed." (1).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 171, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 171, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 172 to 183 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is a Government amendment to clause 184.

Shri Datar: It is only a formal amendment. I beg to move:

Page 67,—

for line 21, *substitute*—

"under" (2)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 67,—

for line 21, *substitute*—

"under" (2)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 184, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 184 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 185 to 199 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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13:15 hrs.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS BILL

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely Shri P. R. Bhogji Bhai, Choudhry Brahm Perkash, Shri Kamal Krishna Das, Shri Ram Dhani Das, Shri Jaljibhai Kovabhai Dindod, Shri Mulchand Dube, Shri L. Elayaperumal, Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri Venketrao Sriniwasrao Naldurgker, Shri M. Palaniyandy, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, Shri Panna Lal, Shri Karsandas Parmar, Shri Balasaheb Patil, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Ram Garib, Shri Ram Shanker Lal, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, Shri Bishwa Nath Roy, Shri Sadhu Ram, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha, Shri Shraddhakar Supakar, Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti, Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda; and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Sir, I feel very happy in being able to move a Bill through which legislative protection will be extended to a large number of workers employed in the Motor Transport Industry. As the House is aware, aspects of their conditions of work and employment are even now regulated under some labour laws. But this is the first time that we propose to have an independent enactment which will give the workers employed in the Motor Transport Industry the benefits of legal protection, in a comprehensive manner. We are required by our Constitution to endeavour to secure to all workers humane conditions of work and we already have separate laws for workers in Factories, Mines and Plantations. The present Bill will be an addition to this series and fill the gap in another sector of employment which is growing in importance. With the general expansion in the economic activities of the country, the Motor Transport Industry is developing fast, and bringing within its fold an increasing number of workers. It is only proper that their conditions of work and employment be regulated by law as in other important sectors of employment. On a rough estimate, about two lakhs of workers will be immediately covered by the proposed legislation.

The hon. Members might recall that the subject of Central legislation for Motor Transport workers has been discussed at some length during the last few years. In fact, a Private Member's Bill was introduced in 1955. The Standing Labour Committee discussed it at its 15th session in 1956 and we appointed a Special Committee to work out the details of the provisions that should be incorporated in the proposed legislation. The Report of the Special Committee was again discussed by the Standing Labour Committee, and though complete agreement could not be reached there was unanimity of view in respect of most of the provisions.

The proposals now embodied in

[Shri Abid Ali]

the Bill are largely those which have been agreed upon. On matters on which differences could not be resolved, provisions in the present Bill have been drawn up on the lines of other labour laws keeping in view the special conditions of the Motor Transport Industry.

As the House will notice, our proposal at present is to cover undertakings employing ten or more workers. This would, of course, leave out some workers from the scope of the proposed enactment. But a limt has to be set somewhere as it is not possible to enforce the law in respect of very small undertakings. However, State Governments are being given powers to extend it even to undertakings employing five workers. Incidentlly, the limit of ten is also laid down in the factories Act in its application to power-using factories.

The House will also notice that provisions included in the Bill relating to hours of work, rest interval, weekly off, annual leave with pay, welfare facilities, etc., are, by and large, similar to those contained in the laws for factories, mines and plantations. There are, however, some variations. This is necessary in order to suit the special conditions obtaining in the Motor Transport Industry in which a comparatively small number of workers are employed in an average undertaking. It has also been necessary to classify the services run by motor transport undertakings into three distinct categories, that is, the city services, long distance passenger service and freight services. This classification has been introduced so that legal regulations may fit in with the special requirements of each type of service.

I do not want to go into the details of the proposals contained in the Bill. This is an entirely new piece of legislation to cover an important section of workers. Some of the provisions are of a rather complicated nature calling for close scrutiny. That is why it is suggested to remit the Bill to a Joint Committee. I hope this proposal will be accepted by the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely Shri P. R. Bhogji Bhai, Chaudhry Brahm Perkash, Shri Kamal Krishna Das, Shri Ram Dhani Das, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai Dindod, Shri Mulchand Dube, Shri L. Elayaperumal, Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri Venketrao Sriniwasrao Naldurgker, Shri M. Palaniyandy, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, Shri Panna Lal, Shri Karsandas Parmar, Shri Balasaheb Patil, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Ram Garib, Shri Ram Shanker Lal, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, Shri Bishwa Nath Roy, Shri Sadhu Ram, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha, Shri Shraddhakar Supakar, Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti, Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda; and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister, while introducing this Motor Transport Workers Bill, was pleased to state that there was a private Member's Bill as early as 1955. There was a private Member's Bill in the name of Shri T. B. Vittal Rao by way of an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act, and subsequently there was a comprehensive Bill by Shri A. K. Gopalan dealing with the hours of work and the welfare facilities to these transport workers. I must first of all state that more than five years have passed before such a legislation could be brought before this House. We were told at the beginning of the second Five Year Plan itself that an agreement has been reached for such a legislation. The hon. Deputy Minister has also referred to the Standing Labour Committee which met in Madras and which actually appointed an experts committee, and this experts committee went into the question of the conditions of service of the transport workers and the report was submitted as early as November, 1957. There was a separate note of dissent by the representatives of labour. Subsequently, I remember, if I am not mistaken, in the Standing Labour Committee which met in Bombay in October, 1958 there was so much of pressure that the Government should not delay bringing forward such a legislation. You are aware that on several occasions it has been raised in this House that this delay in bringing such a legislation is not at all justified.

Two transport workers' organisations, particularly, the national federation of road transport workers of India and the national federation of State transport employees of India, met in Simla on 10th and 11th June, 1959, and they were very critical about the Government that although they had expressed their views and there was a consensus of opinion about bringing forward such a legislation the Government were still delaying the bringing in of this uniform legislation for road transport workers. Anyway, now at least this piece of legislation is before us. It is a welcome feature.

I might mention that this measure is being watched with great interest by the road transport workers who are still denied certain facilities which are extended to the factory workers. The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the number of workers likely to be benefited will be 200,000. In the report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee which was submitted last year, the Committee stated that today, in India, there are 45,000 passenger buses and 1,30,000 goods trucks, making a total of 1,75,000. On an average there will be atleast three workers necessary for manning these buses, and on that basis, it will be 5,25,000. Anyway, more than half a million workers will be benefited by this scheme.

A reference of such an issue to the Joint Committee cannot be seriously opposed. But I would like to make a suggestion that this Joint Committee must make it a point to submit its report before the end of this session so that this piece of legislation could be enacted before the end of this session itself. I am making this suggestion because there has been a demand from the workers that this Bill which was introduced during the last session must at least become law during this session. That is more or less the view of the workers.

About the general transport position in the country, the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee has made the following observations in respect of the private and the public sectors in the road transport industry:

> "....out of 18 States and Centrally Administered areas, 17 Administrations have nationalised parts of the passenger services within their territories.....In Himachal Pradesh, nationalisation is complete and covers goods transport also....Of the 17 Administrations with nationalised services, only three, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and the former PEPSU, have established corporations under the Road Transport

[Shri Tangamani]

> Corporations Act, while Bihar and Mysore States as also the Punjab in respect of the Pathankot-Manali Road, are contemplating doing so. The services in the majority of the remaining States are run departmentally as State Undtrtakings.
>
> Nationalised services represent only a small portion of the total volume of road transport. Almost all of goods transport and nearly three-fourth of passenger transport is run by private enterprise."

Now, in this passenger transport, there is long distance transport also. Although there was a lot of controversy about the rail-road competition, these long distance routes in road transport are becoming very popular now and these *de luxe* buses in different parts of the country are very much patronised. I would like to mention two or three routes. First, there are the buses taking passengers from Chandigarh to Delhi. Recently, the Madras Government has started their Government transport from Madras to Bangalore which is nearly 200 miles. There is also the Vijayawada-Hyderabad route which is 180 miles. Madras-Trichi is 200 miles. Recently also, the Trichi-Nagercoil route, which is more than 150 miles has been started. There are long distance transport routes also in Punjab now. So, it has come to stay, and the conditions of the workers must be viewed like the conditions of similar type of workers such as the railway workers.

Having said this by way of introduction, I would like to make certain suggestions which may be considered by the hon. Members of the Joint Committee. I do not want to exhaust the whole thing. I have got several suggestions. I know the different groups will be able to represent in the Joint Committee, the many points which have been raised by labour and also by the industry. I would like to make only some brief suggestions which I am sure the Joint Committee will go into. In the first place, I find that Jammu and Kashmir has not been included in the operation of this Bill. It is well known that there are good transport systems in Jammu and Kashmir, and most of the tourist traffic is taken by these transport services. Why should those workers plying in this area be deprived of the benefit which is sought to be conferred to the transport workers in other States? It may be argued that there may be legislations at the State level. There are certain legislations at State level, but certain legislations of an all-India nature were found to be necessary by the Government of India and by many States. Now that legislation has come. So, I submit it is not proper to exclude the workers in the transport services in Jammu and Kashmir.

My second point is, power is given to the Central Government to fix diffierent dates for different States. It is said here:

> "It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different States."

In a legislation of this nature, when the road transport service has been in existence for a number of years and it has reached a particular stage, there cannot be any justification for fixing different dates for different States. It should come into operation in the different States simultaneously.

My third point is, as the hon. Deputy Minister has stated, this Bill will extend to any unit employing 10 or more workers and the State Governments are given power to extend it to units employing not less than 5 workers. I have no grievance about the number 10, but more freedom can

be given to the State Governments. I will give a concrete instance. There are now several individuals who are running lorry services. They may be owing only one lorry; the number of workers will still be three. Certain things which are now contemplated in this Bill are those things which are meant to be extended to any transport worker. This will be a very hard case. Then, there will be an attempt also to recruit only 5 or less, even where they have three or more lorries. They may so manipulate that they do not come under any of these categories. So, I submit more freedom should be given to the State Governments, without restricting the number. The number 10 may be there as a part of the Bill and they can extend it to those units employing less than 10; it may be even 2 or 3. This ceiling of 5 need not be fixed.

Then, there is a lacuna in the definition clause. I am not going into details, but nowhere is the conductor mentioned. The names of the cleaner and driver are there, but nowhere is the conductor mentioned. Probably that could be remedied.

My fourth point is, clause 3 refers to both passenger service and freight service. It also refers to the city service and to what we generally call in the south as mofussil services—long distance services both passenger and freight. I take it that the city service contemplated in clause 3 includes also the freight services which ply in the city itself. In big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, there are any number of lorries taking goods from one part of the city to another. Going through the Bill, I find any employer can avoid coming under the provisions of the Bill by taking advantage of that definition. That has to be clarified.

My fifth point is, there is a provision for inspection staff and it is a welcome feature. But this inspection staff must consist of duly qualified persons, like the factory inspectors, for example; they have not only the academic qualifications, but there are certain other qualifications also. In the same way, the inspectors who are now going to be appointed for this purpose must be men who are qualified in this process of transport service. Not only that; they must also be well-versed in industrial relations and in the various laws governing the the workers and the relations between the workers and the employers. So, I suggest they must be not only technically qualified, but they must also have certain minimum training in labour relations.

My sixth point is, clause 9 deals with the canteen that is going to be provided where there are 100 or more operators. I am going to suggest that 50 should be the limit and not 100. Even in this case, there is this danger. There may be an operator having, say, a fleet of 20 buses. The driver, conductor, etc. will be only 50. But for maintenance and repair, he may be employing about 50 people. The limit of 100 workers is mentioned in the Factories Act also and it is mentioned in this Act also. The actual number of workers doing the same type of work working under him will be 100. So, he will be able to escape saying that the workers coming under the Factories Act are only 50 and the workers coming under this Bill are also 50, although there are 100 workers. So, some provision must be made in regard to cases where there are not only transport workers, but workers in the same management connected with the running of transport like workers for maintenance and repair. In assessing the number of workers, that also must be taken into consideration. That is a minor point.

I welcome clause 10 which provides for rest rooms. That has been a long-standing demand from the workers. I hope it will be maintained well. I am glad there is a provision that these rest rooms should be maintained well. The presumption is generally the rest rooms will not be maintained well. So, in that way, I really welcome it. Even in railways.

[Shri Tangamani]

I find the running staff, after working for 8 or 10 hours, do not sleep inside the rest room, but outside, for reasons best known to the Deputy Minister himself, because not only the rooms are untidy, but there are bugs and so many other factors.

Uniforms, medical aid and first aid facilities are provided under clauses 11, 12 and 13. They are also welcome. But the controversial thing comes up in chapter V. I do not want to exhaust all the various proposals which have been advanced by labour. I would like to mention only a few things. There is a provision for over-time. As the hon. Minister knows, in the Factories Act, eight-hour day or forty-eight-hours week is mentioned. A worker may do today 10 hours, tomorrow 8 hours and so on. If the whole week is taken together, it may be only 48 hours, but on one day, he has strained himself to the extent of 2 hours by working for 10 hours. He has worked over-time on that day, but over-time is calculated on the basis of a week. When we are making a new legislation, let us have a certain departure that over-time will be calculated on the basis of the work that he has done on that particular day. although technically he has not exceeded 48 hours for the week, if that particular worker has done 10 hours' work in a particular day, then it is 2 hours' over-time, for which he is entitled to twice the wages, which is allowed under the Bill. Otherwise, it seems to be an injustice. Over-time is for the strain he undergoes each day and not for the strain which he undergoes after the lapse of a week or a month. So, in western countries this conception has been accepted. The demand for such a legislation as the one we are making is already there and it is a progressive legislation which will be welcomed by all.

Another welcome feature of this Bill is that they have fixed the hours of rest. If a driver drives for twelve hours he will probably reach his destination at 12 O'Clock. He will be asked to report again for duty at 4 O'Clock in the morning. That practice is continuing even now. That will be stopped by this provision for an interval of 9 hours. My suggestion is that in the interests of the safety of the travellers it should not be 9 hours but it should be at least 12 hours.

Section 21(1) deals with the weekly rest. We have provided it in the Factories Act and in the Mines Act of 1952. In the same way we are providing it here also. Recently the Supreme Court has given a ruling in a certain industrial dispute that weekly rest can be without wages. In other words, some distinction is sought to be made in the matter of weekly rest. That can be covered by saying that weekly rest, when it is given, must be with wages. Unless some such provision is made some cantankerous employer may come forward and say "I am paying him for the work that he has done. I am giving him weekly rest without wages". That lacuna is the result of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court and I submit, it must be covered.

By clause 27 we are now introducing the Payment of Wages Act to the transport workers for the first time. That is a welcome thing. Although the Payment of Wages Act has been extended to the passenger transport service, it has not been extended to the lorry service. Still, that is a very good provision.

Clause 29 relates to earned leave and there the provisions of the Factories Act of 1948 have been projected. I will mention a certain lacuna here. Where the worker has put in 240 days of work he will be entitled to earned leave for 12 days, that is, for every 20 days of work that he has done he has earned leave for one day. In other words, he can take rest for one day and he will be paid for it. Under the former Factories Act, the

hon. Deputy Minister knows well if an employee works for 40 days and he is not able to work beyond that, he will still be entitled to two days earned leave. If a person works for only 100 days and then he leaves it or retires or is retrenched, he will be entitled to his earned leave. But if a worker works all the year round he will be deprived of his earned leave of 12 days. Therefore, I submit that earned leave must be on the basis of one day for each 20 days of work put in. An amendment to that effect is necessary.

Then there is another salutary feature in clause 30(2) which says that when a worker goes on earned leave he will be given wages for the period of his leave. Formerly, when the question of earned leave came up in 1945 or so it was earned leave for ten days for one year. When the employee goes on leave for 10 days it is incumbent upon the management to pay him wages for five days. As soon as he returns from leave he has to be paid wages for the rest of the five days. The idea behind this provision is that workers must be encouraged to take earned leave and go to places like Kuttalam with their families. If they cannot afford it they can at least go to their villages and take some rest. The first five days wages will help him meet a part of his expenses. When he rejoins duty he will be paid wages for the other five days with which he will be able to clear the loan which he has incurred on this account. There is something humane about it. Therefore, this is a welcome provision.

Coming to Chapter V, which deals with 8 hour a day and 48 hours a week, considering the arduousness of the work even that is too much, but that is a bigger question. The other question is that of spread over. In some cases the spread-over goes even beyond 13 hours. I am mentioning this only very briefly for want of time. On the provision about spread over complete discretion is given both to the State Governments and the employer with the result that you will find a person working for 14 or 15 hours. That should be stopped. In no case should this spread over exceed 10 hours. There must be some such ceiling.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The maximum is 12 hours.

Shri Tangamani: It is extended to 14, that is the difficulty. As you, Sir, yourself know, this has been the bone of connection all this time and this particular provision has been strongly resisted and opposed by labour.

I will mention two minor points and conclude. In cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—in Madras to some extent and in Bombay and Calcutta to a larger extent—there are double-decker buses. There should be some distinction between single-decker and double-decker bus employees. Otherwise, it will be a great injustice done to the employees working in double-decker buses.

Then, taxies also must come more under the control of the State Government and, to a certain extent under the control of the Central Government. A beneficial legislation like this, if it is extended to them on the question of hours of work and certain other facilities, instead of leaving it to the Local Government, the State Government and to the Local authorities, particularly to the police, if these welfare activities are taken up by the Central Government, it will help the creation of good relationship between not only the employers and the employees but between the taxi drivers and the public. So, I submit that in the definition of "transport workers" we must include these transport workers also who are now plying these vehicles and lorries because, even according to the Masani Committee report, their number runs up to 200,000 or so.

Then, on the actual work done by the transport worker also certain clarification is necessary. The employer will say " I will take into account

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the actual running time". But the driver does so many other work also. Though it is mentioned here, it is not very specific. There was an award in Madras by Justice Rajagopalan that whenever a worker comes and reports for duty and takes the bus from the bus stand you must always presume that half an hour work has been done by him, though it may be more or it may be less. Then if he has to wait there a certain time may be fixed for that also. Suppose a bus is scheduled to leave at 11 O'clock. the worker will have to report for duty at least at 10 O'clock. That one hour he is with the vehicle. In the same way, when the trip is completed, he will be with the vehicle for one hour. So, these two hours will have to be added on the rest of the work that he has done.

Then, in the case of long distance trips like the one from Bangalore to Pondicherry which starts at about 7·15 in the morning and reaches the destination at 6 O'clock in the evening there must be some provision for relief to the driver at some intermediate junction by some method though I do not know how it can be done. Then, because of the very arduous nature of the work, employees working on the hills must be treated on a different footing.

The type of work that is done in the plains and the type of work that is done in taking passengers to Kashmir or to Ooty are completely different from each other. There is no provision for that type of work. These things, although they are minor things, are of great importance to the workers.

With these observations I submit that it is a welcome feature that such a Bill has come. I hope the Joint Committee will go into all these suggestions which I have given as also many more suggestions which will be made by hon. Members of this House and by representatives of various organisations before the Joint Committee.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill as a measure progressive to some extent though I am not satisfied with the various provisions with regard to the hours of work, spread-over and the various other amenities which are sought to be provided to the motor transport workers.

As the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has very rightly pointed out, the Bill will affect some 200,000 workers and perhaps a great many more as development of road transport takes place under the Third Five Year Plan. The broad scheme of the Bill is well thought out and is well designed. In the place there is a classification of motor service into three categories, city service being kept on a separate footing and long distance passenger service and long distance freight service being put in different categories. Of course, registration of transport services which was hitherto haphazard or which was not at all enforced is now made compulsory and it is very necessary for proper implementation of the various provisions.

One feature of this Bill is that implementation will have to be decentralised in view of the fact that we have got various regional transport services based on the territories and needs of various States.

When I speak on this Bill I speak with some experience, because I happened to be on the Bombay City Transport Committee, which runs the city's 800 buses and 300 tramcars, for nearly seven years. There we experienced various difficulties in the implementation of the measures such as were in force then. I think the Joint Committee will have to look into this Bill a great deal more carefully.

My hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, has referred to the hours of employment. I think in this particular aspect the Bill is not at all progressive. So far as the city service category is

concerned, eight hours a day, 48 hours a week and a total spread-over of 10½ hours have been provided. I think a time has now come when these hours of duty must be reduced. I do not know whether the hon. Minister-in-charge has any experience of driving a heavy motor vehicle in Bombay City. Probably he has none. I may say that I have that experience. I have learnt driving a double-decker bus and have driven it in the city of Bombay.

Shri Abid Ali: I might have driven a little more than him.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am glad he has this experience. I do not know when he had it because he has long been an hon. Minister and the city of Bombay has considerably changed since then. But in a city with a population which will very nearly come to five million, in a city where the population was so great.....

Mr. Speaker: I suppose there was no accident.

Shri Abid Ali: When Shri Bharucha was driving there was an accident.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No, Sir. I can assure you. I have driven a heavy vehicle even from Bombay to Bangalore without any accident. But that is only casual. I have driven thirteen hours a day. But this is also casual. When you impose a duty day after day on a workers it is a very responsible job and I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider the other aspect, namely, the psychological fatigue aspect even though the driver may not be physically fatigued. I am of the opinion that a time has come when the Central Government must adopt a bold lead and provide for not more than seven hours working a day for a bus driver in the city. A time has come for seven hours a day and 42 hours a week with a spread-over not exceeding nine hours.

I ask him: Why is it that he is not taking this bold measure? It may be that it will add a little bit more to the fares. You cannot help it. Fares are being anyway increased. But I think in the interest of prevention of accidents which are increasing every day in cities, it is very necessary from now on that our Central legislation which is supposed to provide a model of working conditions for various transport services in the city should take a bold lead and provide that the working hours shall not exceed this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): They have ceased to be a model.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out one thing? I read a book—I think it was by Dale Carnegie——in which it was mentioned that in the city of London some volunteers went about warning people that an epidemic had broken out and therefore they should take steps to have some preventive innoculations. When asked the number of deaths caused by it they said, "Well, over 20 or 30". Then he said that we forget that so many deaths are caused daily by motor transport but because motor is such a familiar thing to us we forget it altogether.

In the city of Bombay daily there are about ten accidents. Some of them are fatal and I want the hon. Minister to know that driving a bus, particularly during peak hours, in the city of Bombay, Calcutta or any other city—Delhi is much worse where chaotic traffic conditions prevail—it is very strenuous on the staff. One may do it for a day, or for a week or for a month. But when one is to serve year after year the thing gets on one's nerves and one's mind becomes stale. There is psychological fatigue and accidents are caused due to that. I think the time has come when the Centre should give a lead by reducing the number of working hours.

So far as the long distance passenger and freight services are concerned, I am of the view that the hours prescribed are fairly long, that is, nine hours and 48 hours a week which, with Government sanction, could be extended to 54 hours. I think a time has come to make corresponding

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reductions in these hours of work also. I am not prepared to say right now what the reduction should be but I am of the opinion that the time has come for making a definite reduction in this connection.

With regard to the daily intervals of rest we have found from experience that it is very difficult to prescribe such schedules of working hours so that all the things can be properly complied with. But peculiarly enough one of the grievances mentioned by our bus drivers was that the rest periods instead of giving them rest, prolonged really speaking the spread-over while nominally they complied with the letter of the law. Sometimes the rest period occurs at such awkward intervals and at places so far removed from the driver's or the conductor's residence that in reality it has got no meaning.

For instance it has been provided that in the case of city service there may not be more than three spells of active duty hours and that in between here should be two hours' interval. Now take the case of a person who has got a residence, let us say, in the Fort area—I am speaking from my Bombay experience—and who takes his bus to Bhandup; midway the duty spell finishes and he has to stop there—doing what? Therefore this question of rest intervals between active duty spells has got to be properly adjusted.

I know the hon. Minister means well that a man should not be working actively all the time and that he must have certain intervals of rest. Although the legislation means well, the rest period has no meaning so that one could make oneself at home and one may not be half-way when one is thrown on a road or at a small way-side bus station or a bus stop. All this has got no meaning. This requires careful examination.

While, therefore, I am of the opinion that rest intervals are necessary between spells of duty, considerable latitude will have to be left with the administration of transport services so that they can be suitably adjusted. For instance take the case of a worker who, under what has been provided in this Bill for city service, is expected to work for five hours and after that is required to have a rest of half an hour. I would rather wish that the total period of work were reduced to seven hours and in between at suitable periods the man were given three-quarters of an hour rest period.

14.00 hrs.

Similarly in the case of daily rest period after the duty is over, nine hours are prescribed. May I point out to the existence of similar legislation or similar rules on the Railways, where the local train services in a place like Bombay are being run? They have evolved a duty schedule which is supposed to take care of this prescribed periods of rest after the day's duty. And we find that it is impossible for the Railways to comply with those provisions. I am sure the same thing would happen in the case of bigger transport services like the Bombay Municipal Transport Service. It may be possible for small undertakings to comply with them, that is undertakings which do not have to maintain scheduled timings: if a freight service is run by a private *entrepreneur* it is conceivable he may be in a position to adjust his schedule. But where a huge service has to be run, with eight hundred or a thousand buses, it is very difficult to comply with them. I am therefore of the opinion that efforts should be made, if at all the provisions in respect of period of rest are to be properly implemented, that the transport administration should be required to maintain a schedule and execute it, so that automatically the drivers take to duty according to the schedule in rotation.

As regards over-time, this is a very good provision. But in the matter of payment of wages, I am afraid the Bill is not progressive enough. All that it says is that the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act shall apply. That is not enough. Why cannot Government take courage in both hands and prescribe minimum wages atleast for certain categories, particularly running staff on lines, drivers, conductors and travelling ticket inspectors? What is the harm in prescribing a minimum wage for these people? I am not asking them to prescribe minimum wages for all categories of people employed.

Again, in the matter of provision of amenities, I find that very peculiar provisions are contained in the Bill. I am not blaming the draftsman of the Bill who has put the thoughts of the Government in black and white. Take, for instance, canteens. It has been provided that where there are more than one hundred workers, one or more canteens should be provided. But what happens if there are 95 workers? Why is that provision is not made for dining room facilities in such cases? Surely, some such provision should have been included in the Bill.

Take again the question of rest rooms. The Bill says that there shall be rest rooms for people on night duty. Why not for people on day duties? I really cannot understand. Either there is some sort of confused thinking or the hon. Minister has not looked into the problem.

Take again the question of uniforms. This is going to be a model legislation on which the transport services of States and others are going to be regulated. Then why is it that say four sets of uniforms in a year are not prescribed? A minimum provision of uniforms should be put down in the Bill.

Similarly, some minimum scale of medical facilities should be prescribed in the Bill.

I want that Joint Committee should look into these points. For instance, the definitions do not quite bring out what perhaps, the hon. Minister intended in the Bill. First, take the question of definition of 'hours of work'. The expression used in this definition is that it means the period during which the worker is at the disposal of the employer. Clause (g) of the definitions clause says that 'hours of work' means the time during which a motor transport worker is at the disposal of the employer. What is the meaning of 'being at the disposal of the employer'? Surely, if I employ a person, he is supposed to be at my disposal any time that I want. So, this sort of common parlance will not suit the purpose, and the Joint Committee will have to look into this definition more carefully.

Again, 'motor transport worker' has been defined and strangely enough, it does not include a mechanic on run-mittee will have to look into this requiring to be rectified.

Then, 'running time' is defined as the "time from the moment a transport vehicle starts functioning as such at the beginning of the working day until the moment when it ceases to function as such at the end of the working day." What happens if in the forenoon the vehicle breaks down at an odd place and the driver has to keep on watching the vehicle? All these points have to be carefully looked into.

And then, 'spread-over' is defined as the period between the commencement of duty on any day and the termination of duty on that. But what does 'commencement of duty' mean? Does it mean the time when the worker leaves his place for duty or, as Shri Tangamani pointed out, making an hour's allowance for the driver to take over the vehicle? Suppose, the driver lives in Fort—I am talking of Bombay and he is at duty at Bhandup; he may have to take out a bus from Dadar and start the journey from there. Is commencement

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

period from the time he leaves his home, or from the time he reaches the depot, or from the time he starts operating the vehicle from Bhandup? All these require to be carefully looked into.

There is one more thing. Just now one hon. friend remarked that the Government is above all this law. I am afraid I want to know and make sure that the provisions of the Motor Transport Workers Act will apply to the State transport service as well. Let us have it very clear in our minds that the provisions are going to apply to all Government-operated services. If they are not going to apply, then in that case—and I have reasons to believe that this might happen, because under clause 40(2) power is given to the State Governments to exempt certain classes of services, and they could very well exempt themselves—if they are not going to apply these provisions to them, then I am of the opinion that it is no use merely penalising the private entrepreneur to see that the Government gets the advantage. What is good for the private entrepreneur must be doubly good for the Government. And I want an assurance from Government that the State Governments will not exempt their own services.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the Bill is a welcome measure, though it will require careful re-drafting, and it requires a more progressive policy in the matter of hours of duty, spread-over, spells, etc. The definitions will require a good deal of overhauling and revision, and I hope the Joint Committee will look into it. But as a step in the right direction and as a first instalment for the benefit of the workers I welcome this Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I welcome this Bill, and I must congratulate the transport workers throughout the country on compelling the Government to bring this piece of legislation. I remember that this was a demand of the transport workers and they have been pressing for it since a very long time.

I have heard my hon. friend Shri Tangamani and my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha also, and I fully agree with them. When I read this Bill it struck my mind as to what will happen to the workers, when this particular piece of legislation is enacted, about spread-over. I have neither the experience of driving an ordinary car nor a heavy vehicle: unfortunately, I do not possess either of them. But I have seen the drivers in Bombay and Calcutta driving the double-decker buses. Without knowing the mechanism of it, the strain which apparently is manifested by their driving is enough to give me a feeling that it is a really strenuous job. If they go on driving for eight hours—they may be doing it for nine hours now, I do not dispute—but eight hours' continuous work of this nature in a place like Bombay or Calcutta or any other place is really so much strenuous that it will be impossible for the driver to work continuously like that day after day without any accident or without loss of health.

So, when Government has been good enough to bring forward this piece of legislation, which, according to me, is quite progressive, why should they not consider this matter afresh? How is it that a forty-eight hour week or an eight-hour day is fixed for these workers also? Why not reduce the working hours? It is not always that longer working hours give better output: sometimes, shorter hours or less hours of work also increase the efficiency and give more output.

I think it is high time, and I would request the Government and the Members of the Joint Committee to consider this matter seriously—about spread-over and the working hours for the drivers and conductors, especially for the drivers—and see if they can be reduced.

I fully agree with Shri Naushir Bharucha on what he said about wages and leave. When the Government are contemplating to bring forward a piece of legislation, how is it that for wages and leave they are still counting on Payment of Wages Act or Factories Act? How is it that conditions of leave and wages could not be improved? The transport workers employed whether in the private or the public sector have been demanding a wage board. In this very House, questions after questions were tabled about this particular point. If you are going to better their service conditions and conditions of employment, naturally, wages and leave conditions play a very vital role. This legislation may mean something to the workers. But, without considering these aspects, it will not serve the purpose for which it is being drafted or it is being introduced. My humble suggestion is that efforts should be made to give them a minimum wage. When I speak of minimum wage, I have always in my mind—the Government may disagree—the principle enunciated by or in the light of the decision of the Fifteenth Labour Conference with which the Government agreed in substance or principle. They accepted it. But, unfortunately, they could not ratify it. My submission is that the question of wages and leave should be taken into consideration and this Bill must include these matters also which are so vital for any worker, employed either in the public or the private sector.

Then I take up the question of exemption. If the State Governments seek exemption or they exempt themselves, I cannot imagine what will happen to this legislation. Every time the question has been raised: why the State Government or the Government of India should not become a model employer? Unfortunately, the Pay Commission report has said that they are not a model employer. That matter is still a debatable point and I do not argue on that. If the State Governments exempt their own undertakings, then, naturally, a hue and cry will be raised by the private sector and I do not know what is going to be the fate of this piece of legislation.

My next point is that there should be due consideration for those workers who are working in the transport services in the hill areas. Take Naini Tal or Mussoorie or even the Simla area. Any driver who drives more than twice or trice gets so much upset that it is impossible for him to drive smoothly and calmly the fourth time. If we passengers who go to Mussoorie or Naini Tal or any other place, are immediately asked to come down without even driving a car or driving big buses, we shall definitely say that we shall rest for a day and then come down. The case of at least the drivers who drive heavy vehicles should be taken into consideration. At least in the U. P., all the buses belonging to the State Government carry nearly 50 to 60 passengers. In some of the hill areas, the roads are narrow and the bends are so sharp that it becomes impossible for the driver to keep his nerve intact when he drives. Their interests should also be protected. Apart from the psychological aspect of it, anybody who drives a car to a hill area. which is 6000 feet or 7000 feet or even 5000 feet above sea level, feels giddy.

14:14 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

At least when all the passengers feel giddy, I do not think the drivers are so immune. They also must be feeling giddy. Some protection should be given to these drivers. Their hours of work must be less than in the plains because the other factors are there.

Particularly regarding exemptions, I must tell you, Sir, and this House here and now that if exemption is granted, this Bill will have no value

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

and it will simply be thrown out by the private sector people. I would like the hon. Minister who has very kindly piloted this Bill to give us an assurance as to what is going to be the fate of this Bill regarding its application in the public sector or, the State sector.

I have said enough about the hours of work and spread-over. I think the hours of work should be reduced to seven as suggested by my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha and the period of spread-over must be reduced. What should be the reduced hours, I am not going to suggest because there will be 45 hon. Members of this House and the other House to consider that matter. Evidence should be collected from the drivers of the double decker buses or those drivers who run heavy vehicles in the hill areas. Evidence must be collected from trade union representatives and they should be given an opportunity to place their view points. The Members of the Joint Committee, if necessary, must have practical demonstration of all these. They must see how they run the buses. They must get an idea and then come to conclusions.

With these words, I support the spirit of this Bill, with all the amendments in my mind, which I am sure the Joint Committee will take into account.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the various speakers on this Bill, and in my turn, I should also join the various speakers in welcoming this Bill. This is a measure which has been awaited for a very long time. It is only natural that the workers should have a chance to have all their grievances redressed. I, for myself, should say that although I may not have the experience of driving like the hon. Minister or Shri Naushir Bharucha, I have worked in the Transport workers union in my district as its President for some time. I would like to say something about their grievances.

It is a step in the right direction that this measure has come into existence. It is but natural that the hon. Minister should receive some compliment. At the same time, certain points have to be looked into carefully as pointed out by Shri Tangamani and by other speakers. Difficulty comes in the implementation of these meaures. The Joint Committee should go into these matters carefully and see that implementation is made possible. The hon. Minister while introducing the Bill told us that there was a lot of unanimity and there was not much difficulty. I hope the Joint Committee will go into the questions raised by the hon. Members who have already spoken.

It has been pointed out that transport is growing in importance in this country and that the people working in this industry number anything from two to five lakhs. So, this is a very welcome measure, though it has come a little late because we have been asking for it for a very long time. I am sure the transport workers will be pleased. There is also great urgency for this measure because various State Governments are nationalising this industry, and also long distance passenger and lorry services are coming into existence.

The workers are very much alive to their grievances and we should show them every sympathy, but at the same time we have also to lay emphasis on their turning out proper quantum of work. Recently, we had the strike by the Central Government employees and we are doing something to end their grievances. Similarly, this piece of legislation is in a way meant to end some of the strikes in the private sector. The workers in this industry need every protection, and it is good that they are going to get certain benefits through this Bill as workers in

other fields of employment. Government is imposing more and more taxes on this industry and it is able to bear them since they are getting large profits. Therefore, they can afford to pay good wages to the workers also. There is also more scope for employment in this industry.

But the working conditions, particularly in the rural areas, are very bad. Though Government tries to impose some restrictions, the buses that are run in the rural areas are very bad and the drivers and conductors are put to all kinds of difficulties. Therefore, care should be taken to see that they get proper rest etc.

There is a tendency nowadays to develop co-operatives, which is a welcome feature as this would help the workers not only to better their conditions but also share more substantially in the profits.

Other points have already been touched by others, but spread-over is the most important of them. It should be seen that the period of spread-over is not increased. Since this Bill is going to the Select Committee, I shall not take more time of the House. I welcome the Bill.

Shri Mahagaonkar (Kohlapur): I join other hon. Members in welcoming this Bill. The most important point to note in the Bill is that State Governments have been empowered to apply the measure to transport undertakings employing less than ten but not less than five workers. In this connection, I would restrict my remarks to the State of Maharashtra.

I have little experience of this industry, but I find that in our State there are three kinds of operators: the State transport undertaking, the fleet operators and the individual operators, the majority in the State being individual operators, they themselves being drivers and owners of the vehicles. Since the States have been empowered to apply this measure, where there is competition between the State transport undertaking and the individual operators, I think it would be difficult for the latter to compete, and they are not likely to be benefited by this legislation. At the same time, it will not also be possible for the illiterate owner to observe all that is expected of him. So, I want that a thorough study of the individual operator in this industry should be made before this measure is proceeded with. The individual operators, I find, generally buy the vehicles on the hire-purchase system, and have to pay the monthly instalments. There are other things such as taxes. If a vehicle plies between two States, the individual operator has to pay taxes on both sides. For smaller routes of 40 to 50 miles also, he has to pay taxes. So, within his limited earning, it will be difficult for him to observe all the requirements of this law. If the State Government so desires, taking advantage of this law it can crush the competition and oust the individual operators from the field. At the same time there are more individual operators now depending or their livelihood on one or two vehicles each, who will be hard hit if there is nationalisation. In the circumstances, it behoves the Minister and the Select Committee to consider sympathetically the case of the individual operators.

You are going to appoint Inspectors. In this connection, there are certain things which are not particularly taken into consideration. One thing is the Police departmnt. The police are bribed at various points—and this is called "hafta"—for being allowed to overload the vehicles. In the ghats and hilly areas generally goods vehicles are not allowed to ply at night, but if you travel at night you will find big vehicles with heavy loads plying. That is because the police join hands with the operators. The Regional Transport Authority and its Inspectors also do not generally act according to the Act, and the proper

[Shri Mahagaonkar]

procedure is never followed. Very often we find that the driver or the cleaner of the vehicle is harassed and not the owner, for reasons like entering a certain area without a valid permit. Such things should be stopped.

I hope the Select Committee will take all these things into consideration.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, I wish to point out that the Joint Committee should take into consideration the effect of this measure on the consumer more than anybody else. I wish very much that during the discussion today somebody had advocated the cause of the consumer, the passenger in the buses and the persons who send their goods. We had, in fact, speeches advocating the cause of the workers. I have all the sympathy for the workers. I even wish that we could reduce their hours of work; it is very good to do so. But that is not the only aspect. We have to consider this measure from other aspects as well. In regard to the employers, they are very well placed; they are influential people. But the real person who suffers is the passenger or the small merchant who sends his goods. We have got here members who are drivers; they look at the measure from the drivers' point of view. Of course, Government is a big employer; they look at it from their point of view.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): Both the driver's point of view and the employer's point of view are represented by the Deputy Minister.

Shri Achar: I wish that at least some of the speakers this morning had advocated the cause of the passengers and consignees of goods and considered what effect this ceasure would have on them. It looks as if there is a fight between the employer and the employee. I would submit that really it is not a fight between the employer and the employee. What actually happens is that if some relief is given to the workers, or if some taxation is imposed on the operator, the real burden falls on the consumer, the passenger in the buses and the persons who send their goods. That is why I want to emphasise undertaking be owned that aspect of the question more than anything else. If the employer is affected he does not suffer; he passes on the burden to the passengers or consignees of goods. So far as the workers are concerned, certainly they should have a good standard of life. I do not deny that. They should not be over-worked; their health should not suffer. But taking into consideration the average income of individuals in this country, the most important aspect to be considered is the consumer's interests. I would thertfore request the Joint Committee to go into this matter in detail, and find out to what extent the passenger fares and goods' freight would be increased. The Committee would take evidence of the employers and the workers' unions, but they should not lose sight of the consumers' interests. Not that I am against giving amenities to labour; I am even prepared to reduce their hours of work. But what effect all this would have on the passenger fares and goods freight is a matter into which the Joint Committee should go into.

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक आज सदन के सामने पेश हुआ है उस के लिये मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस विधेयक का बहुत दिनों से इन्तजार था। लेकिन, जैसा श्री तंगामणि ने फरमाया, पांच साल के बाद आखिरकार गवर्नमेंट इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि इस को सदन के सामने लाया जाय। यह ठीक है कि इस वक्त जो विधेयक है वह मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट सर्कंस की जो मांगें हैं उन को काफी हद्द तक पूरा करता है, लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैं समझता हूं कि मौजूदा पोजीशन में

कुछ हालतें ऐसी हैं जिन की तरफ हमारी ज्वायेंट कमेटी को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

इस वक्त आप ने मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट वर्कर्स की जो डेफिनिशन दी है उस में कुछ कमियां मालूम होती हैं । जहां जहां पर हमारी मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट कम्पनियां काम कर रही हैं, मैं खास तौर पर पंजाब के मुताल्लिक कह सकता हूं क्योंकि बाकी जगहों का मुझे तजुर्बा नहीं, उन में से हर एक जगह पर उन्होंने अपनी अपनी वर्कशाप्स साथ रखी हैं । इस में आप ने मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट वर्कर्स की जो परिभाषा दी है उस में जो लोग उन वर्कशाप्स में काम करते हैं, उन के मुताल्लिक कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है । इस डेफिनिशन में जो टेक्नीशियन्स हैं, मेकेनिक्स हैं, उन के मुताल्लिक कोई जिक्र नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि वर्कर्स की परिभाषा में उन का भी जिक्र आना चाहिये ।

एक और बात जो मैं देख रहा हूं वह यह है कि बहुत सी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बन गई हैं मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट की । उन ट्रांस्पोर्ट सोसायटीज में जो शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं वही ड्राइवर्स हैं, वही चैकर्स हैं, वही कंडक्टर्स हैं और वही क्लीनर्स हैं । इस तरह की चीजें वहां पर चल रही हैं । कानून में इन के बीच कैसे भेद किया जा सकता है ? एक आदमी बतौर शेयर होल्डर के मालिक भी है लेकिन उसी कम्पनी से चूंकि वह ज्यादा फायदा उठाना चाहता है इस लिये उस में चेकर भी बन जाता है, ड्राइवर भी बन जाता है, क्लीनर भी बन जाता है । इस तरह से उस को दोहरा फायदा उठाने का मौका मिल जाता है । इस बारे में भी ज्वायेंट कमेटी में अच्छी तरह विचार होना चाहिये ।

मुझ से पहले मेरे एक लायक दोस्त ने एक और बात का जिक्र किया था । वह यह है कि आपने जो परिभाषा दी है अंडरटेकिंग की, उस में प्राइवेट कैरियर्स लिखा "प्राइवेट कैरियर्स" में जो काम करने वाले हैं उनके बारे में यह था कि जिस कम्पनी में पांच वर्कर्स एन्गेजड हों उन के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कानून बना सकती है और जहां १० आदमी एन्गेज्ड होते हैं उन के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बना सकती है । लेकिन जहां पर एक या दो ही आदमी एन्गेज किये जाते हैं प्राइवेट कैरियर्स में उन के बारे में क्या होगा यह पता नहीं चलता । ऐसे प्राइवेट कैरियर्स की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन जो विधेयक पेश किया जा रहा है उस में उन के मुताल्लिक कोई जिक्र नहीं है । इस के ऊपर भी हमारी ज्वायेंट कमेटी को विचार करना चाहिये । इस कमेटी में कई ऐसी बातें रक्खी जा सकती हैं जिस से इस तरह के केसेज कवर हो जायें ।

इस के साथ ही साथ जैसा हमारे श्री बनर्जी ने फरमाया है, सब से बड़ा नुक्स जो आप इस में रख रहे हैं, वह यह है कि आखिरी मैक्शन जो एग्जेम्प्शन्स का है, उस में आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ऐसे अख्त्यार दे दिये हैं जिन के जरिये वह जिस को चाहें एग्जेम्प्ट कर सकते हैं । आज हर एक जगह सुनते हैं कि करप्शन बहुत ज्यादा है, नैपाटिज्म ज्यादा है । इस तरह से आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस के हाथों में एक और हथियार दे रहे हैं कि उसका फायदा उठा कर वह जिस से बेहतर सुलूक करना चाहें उन को एग्जेम्शन दे सकते हैं और जितने भी ऐक्ट पास किये गये हैं उन को टालने के काबिल बना सकते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जो सेक्शन ४० का सब-क्लाज २ है उसको आपको इस बिल में नहीं रखना चाहिये । उससे पहले आप ऐक्शन ४० के सब सेक्शन १, पार्ट १ और २ में जरूरी एग्जेम्प्शन दे चुके हैं । इसलिये इसलिये मैक्शन ४० का सब क्लाज २ इस बिल में नहीं रहना चाहिये ।

एक और चीज है जो वेनेज के चैप्टर में आ गई है । मैं कुछ इस सिलसिले में

[श्री हेमराज]

मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट वर्कर के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं। एक वर्कर सरविस करता है लेकिन कुछ दिन बाद उसकी हैल्थ फेल हो जाती है या उसके घर में ऐसी मौत हो जती है जिसकी वजह से उसको नौकरी छोड़नी पड़ती है। उसे अभी सरविस में पांच या ६ महीने ही हुए हैं। जहां तक ऐसे लोगों का ताल्लुक है उनके लिये भी कोई क्लाज आना चाहिये ताकि जितनी सरविस उन्होंने की है उसका फायदा उनको भी मिल सके। मैं समझता हूं कि यह चीज भी आपको इस में रखनी चाहिये।

एक वक्ता ने यह फरमाया था कि इसमें लफ्ज—कंडक्टर—नहीं आया है। शायद जो आपने लफ्ज क्लीनर इसमें इस्तेमाल किया है उसमें कंडक्टर आ जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि लफ्ज कंडक्टर इसमें आना चाहिये।

एक बात और आपने रखी है जिसके मुताल्लिक बहुत सारे वक्ताओं ने ऐतराज किया है। आप एक कानून बना रहे हैं। हमने अक्सर देखा है कि जब भी आपने कानून बना कर उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्टेट्स पर छोड़ा है तो उसमें स्टेटों को दो दो चार चार साल लग गए हैं। आपने एनफोर्समेंट के लिये इस्ट्रक्शन दे दिए हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को और अभी तक उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। लेकिन इसमें तो आप स्टेटों को अख्तियार दे रहे हैं कि चाहे वे इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करें या नहीं करें। इस सूरत में तो जो स्टेट चाहेंगे कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन न हो वह इसको एनफोर्स ही नहीं करेंगे। इस तरह से यह कानून बनाने का हमारा मतलब हल नहीं होगा। इसलिये जो आप इसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की मर्जी पर छोड़ा है इस बारे में मुझे उम्मीद है कि ज्वाइंट कमेटी गौर करेगी और ऐसा प्रावीजन रखेगी कि इसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इम्मीजिएटली लागू करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। साथ ही मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उन पर ज्वाइंट कमेटी गौर करेगी और यह विधेयक इससे भी बेहतर हालत में फिर हाउस के सामने आएगा ताकि हम इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पास कर सकें और मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट वर्कर्स की जो हालत है उसको सुधार सकें।

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): I am really very much thankful to the Labour Ministry, for, a long-felt need has been fulfilled by this Bill which has been brought forward before this House. Although there were two Acts in the past to cover motor transport workers, namely the Motor Vehicles Act and the Factories Act, and to some extent, they were able to safeguard the interests of the workers, still, they could not fully safeguard the interests of the workers, and, therefore a Bill of this type was required even long before. Though it has been brought forward at a late stage, I feel that a good work has been done by the Labour Ministry.

Since my name also has been proposed as a member of the Joint Committee, I shall have opportunity to put forward my views before the Joint Committee. However, I want to give expression to some of my views on the floor of this House, and I hope the Labour Minister will take them into consideration.

At the outset, I would like to point out that the motor transport industry is not like a factory. Therefore, I do not understand why the application of this Bill has been confined only to those concerns which employ not less than ten workers, and why even under the proviso, the State Government have been authorised to apply all or any of the provisions of this Bill to any undertaking employing less than ten but not less than five motor transport workers only. Now, there may be an owner having just one lorry, and employing only two persons. That

lorry may be working in a hill area. There also, the same amount of risk is involved, and the person has to put in the same amount of work. I do not understand why these people should be deprived of the rights that this Bill will confer on them. Therefore, this restriction of 'not less than five' should be removed from this Bill, and this Bill should be made applicable to all the transport workers, whether the undertaking be owned by one small man or by an association or the State Governments. I think this is a very important matter which the hon. Minister should take into consideration.

Although the Factories Act is applicable in a factory, still, if there is transport section in the factory which employs less than five persons, or employs only three persons, then, those persons working in the transport department or section would not be covered by this Bill; if the benefit of this Bill is not extended to those persons in the transport department of the factory, then these persons will continue to work unprotected. Therefore I feel that the Minister should take this fact also into consideration. So far, their cases were referred to some tribunal or some such body, the argument used to be advanced that because of the nature of their duty, their working hours could not be restricted to eight hours and so on, they were assured also by us that as some motor transport workers Bill would be coming up, there may be chances that their interests also may be safeguarded. But after this Bill has come forward before this House, I do not find that those workers working in the concerns where there is a transport section employing only three or four persons will be protected by this Bill. At the time when this Bill was introduced in this House, I had proposed an amendment to the effect that where the Factories Act is applicable, the workers working under the transport section should be covered by this Bill.

649 (Ai) LSD—7.

Regarding the clause relating to the spread of hours of work, it is likely to be misused, as has just been pointed out by Shri Tangamani. I am also of the same opinion, because it is a strenuous work; a person who is driving a car or a lorry continuously for eight hours may have naturally a break of half an hour or so, but if his working hours are spread over a longer period, naturally a great deal of burden will be thrown on him. Theefore, careful thought should be given to this clause, so that it may not be misused.

I think the proposal of the hon. Minister that this Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee is a very wise move, and I support it, because, there, some of us who have got some knowledge of the working conditions of these workers may put forward our views, and the Ministry could also consider the suggestions that may be made by us there, and thereby be in a position to improve on the Bill that is before us now.

With these remarks, I support the Bill, and I also thank the Labour Minister for having brought forward this Bill.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्रम मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने मोटर कम्पनियों में काम करने वाले कार्यकर्त्ता हैं उनका काम सुविधा से चले और मोटरों के मालिक उनको परेशान न कर सकें तो उन के लिए हर पहलू को देखते हुए इस विधेयक के जरिए कानूनी व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की है ।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस में एक बात की कमी लगी जिसका इस में जिक्र नहीं है । और वह कमी यानी आज हमारे देश का जो ढांचा है उस ढांचे को हम समाजवादी ढांचे में ढालना चाहते हैं तो जब तक कि वह कम्पनियां सरकारी नहीं बन जातीं तो उन

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

वर्करों की कार्यकर्ताओं की कम्पनी बनाने की तरफ इस में कोई इशारा नहीं किया है । यही नहीं यह ठीक है कि शायद श्रम मंत्रालय का इस से सीधा सम्बन्ध न हो लेकिन इस विधेयक को बनाते हुए अगर इस में कहीं दर्ज किया जाता कि जिस तरीके से जमींदारी ली जाती है, सीलिंग लगाते हैं तो यहां पर भी आज कार्यकर्ता काम करते हैं दस से ज्यादा जिस कम्पनी में उस कम्पनी के कार्यकर्ता अगर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का मेम्बर बनना कबूल करें तो उस साी कम्पनी को एक मुआविजे के साथ उन कार्यकर्ताओं को दे दिया जाय ताकि उस को सुचारू रूप से वह चालू रख सकें और फिर न चीफ इंस्पैक्टर की जरूरत रहने वाली है और न इंस्पैक्टर साहब की जरूरत रहेगी क्योंकि उस कम्पनी को वर्कर्स अपने लिए ही चलायेंगे । उस ऐस्पैक्ट का इस में कहीं जिक्र नहीं है । यही नहीं आज हालत बड़ अजीब है । बहुत सारे भाई हैं जो ड्राइवर्स भी हैं और वैसे कागज में तो शायद ट्रक्स के मालिक कुछ दूसरे भाई दिखाए हुए हैं जिन के कि पास परमिट है । असल में वे मोटर ट्रक्स के मालिक भी हैं, रुपया भी उनका है, खुद ही ड्राइवर्स हैं लेकिन उन के पास परमिट नहीं है । परमिट किसी और के नाम है और वह ३५ या ४०००० की गाड़ी भी मजबूरन् उन्हीं के नाम करनी पड़ती है । मेरी समझ में यह एक समाजवादी ढंग के सामाजिक ढांचे में कुछ उचित नहीं जंचता है क्योंकि जहां हम वर्कर्स का हित देखते हैं और यह देखते हैं कि उन के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हो, तनख्वाह कैसी मिले, उनको छुट्टी मिले, उन के लिये कैंटीन की उत्तम व्यवस्था हो और उन के आराम करने के लिए रैस्ट रूम्स का समुचित प्रबन्ध हो वहां हमें यह चीज भी देखनी चाहिए । लेकिन उसका इस में कोई जिक्र नहीं है । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि श्रम मंत्रालय के बिल में इस का कोई ढंग से जिक्र आ सकता है या नहीं । मैं तो मानता हूं कि श्रम मंत्रालय को जब हमें श्रमिकों की भलाई के लिय उसे चलाना है तो उसे कोई फंड ऐसा बनाना होगा जैसे कि मुजारों को आराम देने के लिए और जमीन देने के लिये पैसा रखते हैं उसी तरह इस काम के लिये श्रम मंत्रालय के पास भी पैसा हो । इस कम्पनी को लेने और उसे मुआविजा देने में लाखों रुपये लोग सिर्फ परमिट के नाम पर कमाते हैं । मैं पूछता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों को जिनके कि नाम परमिट है तो उन्हें यह कम्पनी बनाने का क्यों अधिकार हो जब कि वह कार्यकर्त्ता नहीं हैं । कार्यकर्त्ता आगे आने के लिये तैयार हैं वे परमिट्स भी लें और उसमें इतना पैसा भी जुटायें । यह सरकार हर एक धंधे में छोटा बड़ा कारखाना लगाना चाहती है और सरकार कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में कारखाने खोलने के लिये कहीं ५० फीसदी, ६० फीसदी तो कहीं ८० फी सदी तक पैसा देती है तो क्यों न उन गरीब आदमियों के लिये पैसा दे कर कोई फंड हम बना दें ताकि उस से कार्यकर्त्ताओं को आराम मिले ।

इस के अलावा सभापति महोदय यह बात सही है कि बहुत सारी बातों की तकलीफ कानून बनाने से हट जाती है लेकिन अगर खाली कानून बना देने से तकलीफ हटने वाली होती तो हमने इस देश के अन्दर पिछले १२, १३ साल में इतने कानून बना दिये हैं कि शायद इस देश में कोई दुखी ही नहीं रहता । लेकिन हालत यह है कि जब तक आर्थिक व्यवस्था ठीक न हो, कानून कैसा ही क्यों न हो, उसका फायदा श्रमिकों को या मालिकों को पहुंचता नहीं है ।

आप जानते हैं कि इस बिल के अन्दर तीन किस्म के रूट्स का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है । एक सिटी रूट्स, दूसरे लम्बे

रूट्स और तीसरे शौर्ट रूट्स । अब लम्बे रूट्स पर जो चलने वाले हैं उनका मुकाबला रेलवे मंत्रालय से है जो कि बहुत मजबूत है और जिसके कि अन्दर देश का बहुत अधिक रुपया लगा हुआ है । इसी लिये लम्बे रूट्स पर चलने वाले ड्राइवर्स को वहां लाइसेंस नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि लम्बे रूट्स होने के कारण कई राज्य उसमें आ जाते हैं और हो सकता है कि एक स्टेट वाला दूसरी स्टेट वाले के ऊपर कोई कोई टैक्सेशन लगा दे भले ही अब तक ऐसा न हो लेकिन कोई स्टेट कह तो सकती है कि जिस ड्राइवर को हमने अपने यहां लाइसेंस नहीं दे रक्खा है वह जब तक इतनी फीस अदा न करे वह हमारी सीमा में ड्राइव नहीं कर सकता । इसी तरीके से कम्पनियों की बात है । अगर किसी कम्पनी के पास लम्बे रूट पर जाने के लिये परमिट नहीं है तो उससे श्रमिकों को फायदा नहीं पहुंच सकता है । वह फायदा तभी पहुंच सकता है जब कि हम उन श्रमिकों को कम्पनी बनाने का मौका दें । श्रमिकों की ही कम्पनी हो और श्रमिकों को ही ले कर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना लें और रेलवे मंत्रालय के मुकाबले में खड़े होने का मौका हो । मैंने सुना है कि आज जो सामान बम्बई से दिल्ली आता है अगर ईमानदारी से जैसे हिसाब का खाता पड़ता है उसके हिसाब से देखा जाय और ज्यादा किराया वह कम्पनी न ले तो मोटर ट्रक से सामान को यहां तक लाना कम कीमती है बनिस्बत रेलवेज के कम भाड़ा पड़ेगा । रेलवेज के मुकाबले में उसमें सुविधाएं भी बहुत सारी होती हैं और उसमें खर्चा भी कम होता है और हो सकता है कि आगे आने वाले जमाने में शायद रेलवेज उनके मुकाबले में न खड़ी हो सके । हो सकता है कि आगे आने वाले जमाने में इस देश में भी और देशों की तरह लम्बी सर्विसेज पैसेंजर्स के लिये चालू हो जायं जैसे कि अन्यत्र आदमी हजारों हजारों मील एक कम्पनी की बस में जाते हैं और हो सकता है कि इस देश के अन्दर भी वैसी लम्बी सर्विसेज चालू हो जायं । जहां हमारी कोशिश है कि हम श्रमिकों के हित को सदा अपने सामने रक्खें और उनको आराम पहुंचायें उसके साथ ही साथ हमें यह नहीं भूल जाना है कि हमारा जो रेलवे मंत्रालय है और जो ऐसी बड़ी बड़ी लम्बे रूट्स पर चलने वाली कम्पनियां हैं, यह बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां उनके रास्ते में तरह तरह से रोड़ा बन कर खड़ी होती हैं और हमें जैसे मैंने शुरू में कहा वह कम्पनीज श्रमिकों की कोआपरेटिव्ज हों और हमें ऐसी श्रमिकों की कम्पनीज और कोआपरेटिव्स को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये । शायद सही तौर पर और कानूनी तौर पर हम उनको फायदा न पहुंचा सकें लेकिन जैसे मैंने कहा अपने ढंग से हम उनको जरूर फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं ।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to say that our Swatantra Party Group here is in favour of this Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Has it been recognised here?

Shri Ranga: Therefore, I hope that the other Group also is satisfied with that stand.

It is about 25 years ago that some of us here sitting on this side at that time as the Congress Party suggested to the then Government of India that some such legislation should be passed in order to protect the interests of tens of thousands of workers employed in this rising industry. This industry at that time owed its existence and its progress not to government enterprise but to private enterprise. it was our people, smaller as well as bigger entrepreneurs, who took great risks and developed this industry.

In the recent past, the Congress Governments in different States have been adopting the policy of nationalising this motor transport—all the more reason why such a Bill should be passed in order to protect the interests of an increasing number

[Shri Ranga]

of those workers coming under the employment of the State Governments and their transport authorities. I would like to be assured by my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, that I am right in assuming that this Bill applies to the employees of the State Transport Authorities also.

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, to all.

15 hrs.

Shri Ranga: Secondly, some of our friends have been suggesting that there should be minimum wages prescribed for these transport workers. Am I right in thinking that the Minimum Wages Act is also applicable to these people?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes.

Shri Ranga: If it is so, then, there is no need for making any special provision for that in this particular Bill.

Thirdly, I am happy that all these tens of thousands of workers are going to be protected in the manner in which this Bill seeks to protect them. Here and there may be scope for improving this Bill, and I hope the Joint Committee will do that.

All I have to say in conclusion is that in regard to this matter of protecting the basic interests of all these workers employed in the transport industry there seems to be general agreement in this House among all political parties. I hope the Joint Committee will also approach this Bill in that non-partisan or all-party attitude and help to see that this Bill when it becomes an Act would be most satisfactory to all sections of workers employed in this industry.

स दा : अ : सि : सहाल (जंजगीर) सभापति महोदय, मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट के बारे में जो बिल माननीय मंत्री महोदय लाए हैं मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि वायेबल यूनिट्स को जो इस से जरूर फ़ायदा होगा, लेकिन को आपरेटिव बेसिस पर वर्क करने वाली यूनियन्ज की दिक्कतों को दूर करने के बारे में इस बिल में कोई ज़िक्र नहीं है। हमें कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि इन यूनियन्ज को रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में जो दिक्कतें आती हैं वे दूर हो सकें। मैं आप के सामने मध्य प्रदेश का ज़िक्र करने के लिये तैयार हूं कि को-आपरेटिव बेसिस पर गाड़ियां चलाने के लिये जो दरख्वास्तें दी जाती हैं, उनके बारे में कितनी दिक्कतें हैं। उन बेचारों को कई महीने तक दौड़ना पड़ता है और उन के रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो पाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के जरिये या प्रान्तीय सरकारों को लिख कर इन यूनियन्ज को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक इस बिल की क्लाजिज का ताल्लुक है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चैप्टर ४ में, जैसा कि वैलफ़ेयर एंड हैल्थ के बारे में है, यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जब तक काम करने वाला आदमी सर्टिफ़िकेट नहीं लेता है, तब तक उस को काम में नहीं लिया जायगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से जो डाक्टर रहेगा, उस का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह किसी इनफ्युएन्स में न आये और ठीक तरह के सर्टिफ़िकेट उन लोगों को दे।

चैप्टर ५ में आवर्ज एंड लिमिटेशन्ज आफ एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में लिखा है—

> "shall not spread over more than twelve hours in any day and two hundred and fifty-two hours in a period of four weeks."

यह ठीक है, लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ जो आदमी काम करने जाता है, उस को यह देख लेना चाहिये कि जिस गाड़ी को ले कर वह जा रहा है, वह ठीक हालत में है या नहीं। यह भी उस का कर्तव्य हो

जाता है । यदि उस को इस विषय में सर्टिफ़िकेट नहीं मिलता है कि गाड़ी ठीक हालत में है, तो उस को कभी भी उस गाड़ी को सड़क पर चलाने के लिये नहीं देना चाहिये । होता क्या है कि मालिक लोग उस को कह देते हैं कि गाड़ी ले कर जाओ और वह गाड़ी ले कर चला जाता है, लेकिन इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है कि वह गाड़ी ठीक तरह से चल सकेगी या नहीं । मालिकों को तो सिर्फ़ पैसा कमाने की गर्ज़ होती है और उस गर्ज़ से वह इस तरह का काम करते हैं । हम को विचार करना चाहिये कि इस चीज़ को किस तरह से रोका जा सकता है ।

हमारे यहां मोटर-गाड़ियों और खासकर सामान ढोने वाली गाड़ियों का बहुत ज्यादा नुक्सान होता है । उसका सिर्फ़ एक कारण है और वह यह कि ड्राइवर कोई थोड़ी चीज़ ले लेते हैं और उस के नशे में वे गाड़ी ले जाते हैं । इस बारे में डाक्टर का सर्टिफ़िकेट होना चाहिये, इस तरह के लोगों को कभी भी गाड़ी ले जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये, क्योंकि उन के कारण पैसेंजर्ज़ और माल ढोने वाली गाड़ियों को बहुत नुक्सान होता है । वे जा कर कहां गिरते हैं, इस बारे में मैं क्या अर्ज़ करूं । इस लिये यह ज़रूरी है कि इन सब बातों की हम व्यवस्था करें । अगर वहां काम करने वाले लोग व्यवस्थित रूप से काम करें, तो यह नुक्सान नहीं हो सकता है ।

गाड़ियों में मीटर न होने के कारण ड्राइवर जितनी तेजी से चाहे, गाड़ी ले जाते हैं । इस लिए उन में ठीक और पक्का मीटर होना चाहिये, जिस से वे गाड़ी की रफ़्तार ज्यादा न बढा सकें ।

जहां तक चैप्टर ७ में वेजिज़ एंड लीव का सवाल है, मैं कहूंगा कि कानून के ज़रिये क्लीनर्ज़, ड्राइवर्ज़ और चैकर्ज़ वगैरह की तन्ख्वाह के बारे में हर जगह के लिये कायदे बनाये जाने चाहिये । अभी थोड़े रोज का वाकया है कि करीब करीब महीने भर तक की हड़ताल खास-कर मेरे जिले में चली और बड़ी मुश्किल से, कमिश्नर के इन्टरवीन करने पर, वायेबल यूनिट के लोग आ कर काम्प्रोमाइस कर सके । हम उन की हालत को देखते थे, हम बात करते थे, लेकिन कोई हमारी बात सुनने वाला नहीं था । अपने यहां के कमिश्नर महोदय को हम ने सारी बातें बताई, तो उन्होंने अपनी राय उन लोगों के बारे में दी और कहा कि यह मेरी राय है और मेरी राय के मुताबिक आपको इस मामले को तय करना चाहिये । यदि अफ़सर अच्छा है, तो मामला ज़रूर तय हो जाता है, लेकिन अगर अफ़सर वायेबल यूनिट्स का साथ दे, तो वह कभी भी फ़ैसला नहीं होने देगा और ग़रीब आदमियों को देखने वाला कोई नहीं होगा ।

अन्त में यह कह कर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं कि को-आपरेटिव संस्थाओं की हम को मदद करनी चाहिये और उन को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये ।

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It was a *long-felt necessity*. Now, road transport has taken a permanent place in our day to day life. We have seen that in a city like Ahmedabad accidents often take place when these vehicles, the motor lorries pass even over footpaths. When the reasons were analysed it was found that most of the motor transport workers were exploited by the owners because the drivers had to work for more than 12, 13 and 15 hours and so on. That is why the motor transport workers are not in a position to control these vehicles.

Secondly, the wage that we give to these workers is very low. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the minimum wage as provided in this Act will be Rs. 30 or will be more. If it would be only

[Shri K. U. Parmar]

Rs. 30, I think, it would not suffice and meet the demands of these workers.

As I am a member of the Joint Committee I will press all these points there which are in the interests of the motor transport workers. But, at this stage, I would only congratulate the Labour Minister for bringing this Bill in this House.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल इस समय सदन के सामने है उसका चारों तरफ से अभिनंदन और स्वागत हुआ है। देश में मोटरों से दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही यात्रियों की संख्या को देखते हुए इस बिल की बहुत आवश्यकता थी और इसको आना ही चाहिये था और इसको सदन को स्वीकार भी करना चाहिये था।

इस बिल में काम के बारे में, ओवर टाइम के बारे में जो व्यवस्थायें की गई हैं तथा जो सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, वे स्वागत योग्य हैं। लेकिन एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ बताया था उसकी चर्चा मैं यहां पर करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने बताया था कि जिन पर यह लागू है उन पर लागू रहेगा। लेकिन मुझे कुछ थोड़ा सा सन्देह हो गया है इस बिल की क्लाज ४० को देखने से। इस क्लाज की सब-क्लाज २ में कुछ एग्जेम्पशंस दी गई हैं। इसमें कहा गया है कि अगर कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो किसी भी ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनी को इसकी परिधि से बाहर रख सकती है। इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद तथा इसके एक्ट बन जाने के बाद जो अधिनियम बनेंगे उनमें वह एक्जेम्पशन के दे सकती है। इसमें लिखा हुआ है :—

"Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) the State Government may by order in writing exempt, subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may think fit to impose, any class of employers from all or any of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder".

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार है कि वह किसी को एग्जम्प्शन दे दे। आप जानते ही हैं, सभापति महोदय कि मोस्टली स्टेट ट्रांस्पोर्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधिकार में है। अब इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद कोई भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह कह सकती है कि स्टेट की जा बसें हैं और उनमें जो लोग काम करते हैं उन पर इसको लागू कर सकना इतना सम्भव नहीं है जितना कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में सम्भव है, इस वास्ते उस पर यह लागू नहीं होगा। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। यदि इसको लागू करना है तो सभी पर लागू करना चाहिये और अगर लागू नहीं करना है तो किसी पर लागू नहीं करना चाहिये। आप जो काम के घंटों के बारे में सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं, छुट्टी के मामले में सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं, ओवर-टाइम के बारे में सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं, उनसे किसी को भी महरूम नहीं किया जाना चाहियें। यह बिल प्रवर समिति के पास जा रहा है और मैं प्रवर समिति से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस पर विचार करे और देखें कि कोई ऐसा लैकुना तो नहीं बचा रह गया है जिसके जरिये से किसी एक विशेष समुदाय को इसके लाभों से वंचित रखा जा सकता है। जो लाभ आप देने जा रहे हैं व सभी को मिलने चाहियें।

शुरू में ही जब मैंने दफ़ा ३ को देखा तो उसके अन्दर भी मुझे कुछ गोलमाल सा ही दिखाई दिया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि जो एम्पलायर है वह रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए एप्लाई करेगा। अब सरकार भी एम्पलायर है और वह भी रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए एप्लाई करे, कैसे करेगी इसका कुछ पता नहीं। जो मौजूदा कानून है उसके अन्दर मुझे मालूम नहीं क्या होता है। जो बसें स्टेट चलाती है उनके बारे में जो रिजनल ट्रांस्पोर्ट आफिसर्स हैं, उनकी स्लीकृति लेती है या नहीं लेती है—

श्री आ बेद अली : लेती है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : लेती है तो अच्छी बात है मगर उनके बारे में जो परमिट सिस्टम होता है, वह कुछ थोड़ा बहुत अलग तरह का होता है । अब जब आप एक नियम बना रहे हैं तो वह सभी पर एक सा ही लागू होना चाहिये। इसमें इस तरह से अगर लिख दिया जाए कि "एम्पलायर मीन्स दी स्टेट आल्सो नाट ओनली दी प्राइवेट कंसर्न" तो अच्छा रहेगा। एम्पलायर की परिभाषा को इस तरह से अगर बढ़ा दिया जाए कि स्टेट भी उसमें आ जाए और किसी तरह की किसी को एग्जम्पशन न मिले तब तो इसका सार्वभौमिक रूप हो सकता है, अन्यथा इससे लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार कर लिया जाए।

आपने इस में घंटों के बारे में कुछ लिखा है कि इतने घंटे उनसे काम लेना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसी तरह से यह भी लिखा दिया जाए कि इस रफ्तार से तेज रफ्तार पर वे गाड़ी को नहीं चला सकते हैं तो अच्छा होगा। अक्सर देखा गया है कि रात के वक्त वे बहुत तेज चलाते हैं और इससे कई एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं । हम लोग जब कोल माइंस का दौरा कर रहे थे उस वक्त हम ने कई गाड़ियां उलटी हुई देखीं थीं, ट्रक्स उल्टे हुए पड़े पाए थे। खास तौर पर हाईवेज जो हैं जैसे ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड है या दूसरी सड़कें हैं उन पर गाड़ियों को बहुत तेज ले जाया जाता है और इसके नतीज के तौर पर टक्करें हो जातीं हैं और गाड़ियां उलट जाती हैं। हमें देखना चाहिये कि हर गाड़ी में रफ्तार दिखाने वाला मीटर लगा हो और यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जो रफ्तार मुकर्रर हो उससे तेज रफ्तार पर वे न चलें। कोई भी गाड़ी ऐसी नहीं रहनी चाहिये जिसके अन्दर रफ्तार जो अधिक से अधिक हो सकती है, वह मुकर्रर न हो। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जो इस तरह की एक्सीडेंटस की घटनायें हो जातीं हैं, वे बहुत कम हो जायेंगी।

इसके बारे में मैं दो तीन चीजें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। देखा गया है कि अगर कोई गाड़ी उलटी पड़ी हुई होती है तो उसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। यह भी हमें बताया गया है कि रात के वक्त ट्रकों इत्यादि को ड्राइवर खूब तेज चालते हैं और पी कर के चलाते हैं । मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि देखा जाए कि कोई भी ड्राइवर पी कर के गाड़ी न चलाये। ज्यादातर एक्सीडेंट इसी कारण से होते हैं कि ड्राइवर पी कर गाड़ियां चलाते हैं और उनको पता नहीं होता कि किस स्पीड पर गाड़ी जा रही है....

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : ठंडी हवा लगती है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : यह बात भी ठीक है। लेकिन जब वे तेजी से चलाते हैं तो उनको पता भी नहीं रहता है कि सामने कौन है और इस तरह से एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई ऐसा भी प्राविजन इसमें होना चाहिये कि अगर कोई पी करके चलाये तो उसको पैनेलटी होगी, दण्ड मिलेगा। प्रायः देखा गया है कि जो पीकर चलाते हैं वे रात के समय ही चलते हैं। हो सकता है कि उससे उनको दम आता हो लेकिन इस तरह की कोई भी दलील कोई वजन नहीं रखती है। आप ने इसमें कहा कि एक वक्त में वह पांच घंटे लगातार काम नहीं करेगा और उसके बाद कुछ और कर चुकने के बाद या आराम कर चुकने के बाद उससे आठ घंटे से अधिक काम नहीं लिया जा सकता है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ इसमें आपको इस चीज को भी रखना चाहिये कि वह पी कर न चलाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और प्रवर समिति से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस सदन को इस बिल को इस रूप में वापिस भेजे जिस से बस रखने वालों का, चढ़ने वालों का, मुसाफिरों का, बसों में काम करने वालों का हित हो, सब को सहूलियतें पहुंचे, सब को आराम पहुंचे और जो मुसाफिर उनमें सफर करता है उसको इसकी तसल्ली

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

हो कि वह सही सलामत अपने डैस्टिनेशन पर पहुंच जाएगा और किसी के नशे के कारण उसका जीवन खतरे में नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (बीकानेर–रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक इस समय विचाराधीन है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा विधेयक है और इसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि ये जो मोटर गाड़ियां हैं ये राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति हैं। मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि उन पर विचार हो लेकिन मेरा जो सुझाव है वह दूसरा ही है। मैं आपके द्वारा या केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि आज बस की या ट्रक की कीमत कम से कम ४० हजार या ५० हजार या ६० हजार है तो ऐसा कोई भी काम नहीं होने दिया जाना चाहिये जिससे वह जल्दी ही खराब हो जाए, उसको जल्दी ही क्षति पहुंचे। इतनी भारी कीमत लगा करके जिस रूट पर वे बस को चलाते हैं, गवर्नमेंट के टैक्स भरते हैं तो यह तो देखा जाना चाहिये कि सड़क ठीकठाक हो। यह बात अलग है कि उनको बस लाइसेंस या रूट परमिट लेने में कितनी दिक्कत होती है और इसमें उनको कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है। इस बात को लेने वाला और देने वाला ही जानता है कि कैसी रिश्वतखोरी चलती है। रूट पर जो बस चलती है उस वक्त देखा जाता है कि जो सड़क होती है वह इतनी खराब होती है कि एक ही साल के अन्दर वह ५० हजार की बस बैठ जाती है और किसी काम की नहीं रहती। जब सरकार इतने उनसे टैक्स लेती है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जिस सड़क पर गाड़ियां चलती हैं, उस सड़क को अच्छी हालत में क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है। वह सड़क तो बहुत अच्छी होनी चाहिये। पहले तो रोड पर पैसा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है और अगर किसी तरह से खर्च किया भी जाता है और वह बननी शुरू हो जाती है तो प्रायः देखा गया है कि एक तरफ तो वह बनती जाती है और दूसरी तरफ टूटती जाती है। गो इसका विचाराधीन विषय से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि जब मोटर मालिक रोता है कि उसके टैक्स अदा कर देने के बाद भी रोड बनती नहीं है....

Mr. Chairman: This Bill has nothing to do with the condition of roads.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं भी समझता हूं कि यह विषयान्तर बात है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री सिंहासन सिंह जी ने कहा कि जब ड्राइवर लोग गाड़ी चलाते हैं तो चूंकि वे होश में नहीं होते हैं इस वास्ते बहुत से एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं और इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। जब ड्राइवर पी कर चलते हैं तो मस्ती में वे चलाते हैं और उनको पता नहीं रहता कि कितनी रफ्तार से गाड़ी जा रही है किधर जा रही है और किधर नहीं जा रही है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। इसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट को उचित कदम उठाने चाहियें और देखना चाहिये कि वे ऐसा न कर सकें।

जब लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं तो प्रायः देखा गया है कि जिके पास दस लाइसेंस हैं उसको पंद्रह दे दिये जाते हैं और जिस के पास एक भी नहीं है उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है। उसने क्या कसूर किया है कि उसको एक भी लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है। एक को २० या २५ लाइसेंस दे देना और दूसरे को एक भी नहीं देना उचित नहीं है। जिन के पास कोई धंधा नहीं है अगर वे कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना कर लाइसेंस मांगते हैं तो उनको पहले लाइसेंस दिये जाने चाहियें। इस बारे में कहना चाहता चाहता हूं कि कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज का विशेषकर ध्यान रखा जाए।

एक यह भी बात है कि जो चैकर्स होते हैं, जो इंस्पैक्टर्स होते हैं वे भी इनको बहुत कुछ कोरप्शन की ओर ले जाते हैं उन पर भी नजर रखी जानी चाहिये। जब ये बसों वाले कोई अपराध करते हैं तो ये लोग खा पी कर उनको माफ कर देते हैं। सवारियां ज्यादा बिठा लेते हैं, भेड़ों की तरह उनको बसों में भर लेते हैं और जब चैकर आता है तो उसको ये कुछ दे देते हैं और वह इनको छोड़ देता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। यह भी देखा गया है कि जो टिकट दिये जाते हैं उन पर सही नम्बर नहीं होते हैं और उसके अन्दर भी गोल माल चलता है, इसको भी रोका जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो रोड्स हैं उनको सही हालत में रखा जाना चाहिये ताकि बसें जल्दी खराब न हो जाया करें।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का मैं भी समर्थन करता हूं। एक बात जो इस में नहीं की गई, मैं उस की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का और ज्वायेंट कमेटी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट वर्कर्स के लिये जितनी अच्छी बातें इस में रक्खी गई हैं उन में एक और बात की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अपनी सारी जिन्दगी मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट में काम करने के बाद बुढ़ापे में जब कोई आदमी रिटायर हो तो उस के लिये भी प्राविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जैसे कि अंडरटेकिंग्स में है। इस विधेयक में इस की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई।

श्री आबिद अली : इस में नहीं है, लेकिन व्यवस्था है।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : उस का जिक्र इस में भी आना चाहिये।

श्री आबिद अली : जरूरत नहीं है। प्राविडेंट फंड एक्ट के लिहाज से वह ले सकता है।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : लेकिन उस पर अब तक अमल नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री आबिद अली : हो रहा है।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास: नौकरों के लिये मैं ने देखा कि कहीं भी प्राविडेंट फंड नहीं है, कोई भी उन को देने वाला नहीं है। अगर प्राविडेंट फंड ऐक्ट लागू हो गया है तो यह देखना चाहिये कि जब मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट में सर्विस करने वाले आदमियों के लिये जो व्यवस्था है उस पर अगर अमल नहीं होता है तो शासन ध्यान दे और जो अमल नहीं कर रहा है उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे निवेदन करनी थी वह यह है कि इस में आप ने हर एक आदमी को अधिकार तो दे दिया है कि जिस के यहां चाहे एप्लिकेशन दे सकता है, लेकिन होता क्या है ? मैं आप को अपने यहां की बात बतलाऊं। ऐप्लीकेशन देने के लिये बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में केवल एक शहर रहता है। जैसे हमारे यहां इन्दौर को ले लीजिये। अगर किसी को दरख्वास्त देनी हो तो डेढ़ सौ मील चल कर वहां जाये। उस के बाद जब लाइसेंस मंजूर हो जाये तो उस को के लिये जाये, अगर लाइसेंस की फीस भी जमा करानी हो तो भी इन्दौर जाये। वह रतलाम, शाजापुर या उज्जैन में जमा नहीं करा सकता। इस के लिये जो रूल्स बनाये जायेंगे उन में ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये जिस से कि लोगों को तकलीफ न हो, जो भी रुपया जमा कराना हो वह आसानी से किसी भी खजाने में जमा हो जाये और कलैक्टर की मार्फत दरख्वास्त भी जाया करे। इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। हर एक केन्द्र पर लोगोंको शिकायत है कि पैसा बहुत खर्च होता है। न सिर्फ खर्च ही बहुत होता है बल्कि दिक्कत भी बहुत होती है और उस के बाद भी यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि एक या दो

[श्री राघ लाल व्यास]

दिन में काम हो जायेगा । इस सम्बन्ध में रूल बनाया जाना चाहिये कि वह अथारिटी के पास तो जायें लेकिन उस के साथ दरख्वास्त देने, पैसा जमा कराने और लाइसेंस को प्राप्त करने की सहूलियतें मिलें । जहां का भी रहने वाला कोई आदमी हो वहां की जो सरकारी चैनेल हो उस की मार्फत दरख्वास्त पहुंचा सके और लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर सके ।

ज्ञानी गु० सिं० मसाफिर (अमृतसर) : सभापतिमहोदय, मैं आप का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता । मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि यह ऐक्ट पार्लियामेंट में वर्कर्स के सम्बन्ध में पास हो रहा है । इस की बड़ी जरूरत थी और मैं इस का हर लिहाज से समर्थन करता हूं ।

मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस कम्पनी में १० वर्कर्स हैं उनको तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मैनेज करेगी और जिन में पांच वर्कर्स हैं उन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मैनेज करेगी । लेकिन ऐसा भी है कि बहुत सी कम्पनियों में एक या दो आदमियों से ज्यादा नहीं रहते । बेहतर यह होगा कि जिन में दो या तीन आदमी ही हों उन को ही परमिशन दी जाय ताकि वह अच्छी तरह से अपना काम चला सकें । हम यह भी देखते हैं कि वर्कर्स की सहूलियत के लिये कानून पास किया जा रहा है, सब बातों की जा रही हैं । हर एक बात का ख्याल किया जा रहा है, उनकी छुट्टियों, टाइम वगैरह सब पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है तब जो टैक्सी, ट्रक्स या स्कूटर वगैरह की परमिशन दी जाय वह अगर वर्कर्स को दी जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा है । उन की अच्छी तरह से जांच कर ली जाय कि वह अच्छी तरह से चलाना जानते हैं या नहीं, और उन के पास लाइसेंस हो, तो उन का ख्याल रक्खा जाय । बजाय इस के कि वह किसी और का काम करें खुद अपना काम करें । अगर उन लोगों को परमिशन दी जाय तो इस से जो दूसरे ट्रांस्पोर्ट वर्कर्स हैं, जो कि इस काम में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, वह अपना काम और अच्छा कर सकते हैं और उस के जरिये ट्रांस्पोर्ट को और अच्छा बना सकते हैं ।

मुझे इस के मुताल्लिक सिर्फ यही बात कहनी थी और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate for giving us useful suggestions, and it is heartening to note that the measure has received universal support in this House. The little criticism that came from that side was perhaps of a formal nature, and some of the hon. Members who spoke during the latter part of the discussion could have given us some useful suggestions if they would have cared to look to the provisions of the Bill with a little more attention.

Sir, perhaps they were under the impression that we were amending the Motor Transport Act which takes care of the licensing procedure, the number of passengers and so many other provisions. This particular measure relates to the conditions of workers in the motor transport industry and it is not concerned with motor vehicles so far as their licensing procedure and the like matters are concerned.

Now, about the minimum wages the hon. Member from Rajasthan put a question. My hon. friend from East Khandesh, Shri Bharucha also raised that point. The Minimum Wages Act is applicable to the workers in public motor transport.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What is the minimum wage?

Shri Abid Ali: I submit that the Minimum Wages Act is applicable, and they have been covered at various places. Wages vary. From time to time it is revised, as the hon. Member also knows very well.

About delay, it is true that a long time has been taken. If delay is considered only from that point of view then it is a delay. But it must also be considered that a measure of this type, the first of its kind in this

country needed very careful consideration and consultation at various stages and from time to time by this committee and that committee, by the tri-partite committee, special committee, technical committee and all that. If that is taken into account the hon. Member would certainly come to the conclusion that there was no delay as such.

I am also most anxious, that this Bill should pass through the various stages in both the Houses and the measure converted into an Act at the earliest possible date. But it is not necessary to change the date mentioned in the motion that I have placed before the House. It is left to the hon. Members; if they can expedite the work of the Joint Committee and produce their report during the middle of this session, all will be happy. So far as we are concerned we shall be helpful in that matter and we shall be glad if the procedure is so adopted that this goes through both the Houses during the current session.

Regarding Jammu and Kashmir a complaint has been made. Perhaps the hon. Member would be satisfied if I inform him that this Bill relates to an item in the Concurrent List and under the Constitution, as made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, legislation in the concurrent field cannot be extended to that State. So that is the position, it is not that we wanted purposely to exclude that State.

My hon. friend from Punjab mentioned that establishments having ten workers will be covered by the Centre and those having five by the States. When this enactment will be passed all will be administered by the State Governments respectively and not by the Centre. All that the States have been authorised is that they may reduce the applicability up to five workers being employed in any establishment.

A complaint was made about cases where a person owns one vehicle. If the number of workers are less than five, then they are not coverable by this measure. Therefore, there would not be any difficulty so far as the owners shops which have less than five employees are concerned.

Then a complaint was made that the State Governments may take undue advantage of the exemption clause and they may exempt themselves. Such a thing is not envisaged and I do not think it would be proper to think in these terms. However, if a particular State Government wants to get exemption, and even if we exclude the exemption clause from here, they are at liberty to amend the Act itself and have that power to get themselves exempted.

So far as the conductors are concerned, the intention is that the conductors also should be included. If any loophole is pointed out, certainly it would be taken care of and the Bill would be so amended that conductors are unambiguously covered.

Shri Tangamani: Will the conditions applicable to the motor transport workers be applicable to them?

Shri Abid Ali: They are coverable and they will be covered.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The Minister says that it will be included.

Shri Abid Ali: If those people are not included and if it is pointed out, certainly we will accept the amendment or we will propose an amendment ourselves to include them. So far as the workers in establishments such as workshops, maintenance garages and other places are concerned, they are already covered by the Factories Act.

Hon. Members from Punjab and Rajasthan referred to provident fund. The Provident Fund Act has already been made applicable to workers in the transport industry and the provident fund is being collected from the

[Shri Abid Ali]

workers and the employers. Wherever, according to the Act, they should be covered and have not been covered, if that fact has come to the notice of hon. Members and if they inform us, certainly we will be glad to take appropriate action.

Minimum wages has also been referred to in the course of the speeches, and I have noted the suggestion of hon. Members. Regarding the workers in the State transport undertakings, I may say that they are covered. Nowhere we have said that they are not covered. When we do not exempt these workers expressly from any enactment, even they are automatically covered. Even then, I may submit that if it is found by the Joint Committee that there is a loophole in this matter, then of course the necessary amendment will be made. I am sure, and I have no doubt in my mind, that by no chance the workers in the State transport undertakings can be excluded from the operation of this measure.

About working hours, my personal feeling is that in India we should increase the working hours, and there is no question of reducing it. This is a period when we should all work hard. So far as the motor transport industry is concerned, the price of the vehicles has risen tremendously and the cost of maintenance; the cost of running and all that has gone very high. Wages also have increased. If the suggestion to reduce the working hours is accepted, then the number of persons required to run the transport vehicles will be very much more and that will not be in the interests of the passengers also as has been pointed by some hon. Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is that the opinion of Government or your personal view?

Shri Abid Ali: So far as I am concerned, personally, I feel that in this country, working hours should increase. As regards unfair practices, so far as the State transport in Bombay is concerned, when private vehicles were taken over by the State Transport Corporation in Bombay, the emoluments which were fixed by the Corporation were in no case less, compared to what was being paid by the private transport operators. In several cases, it was raised three times in Bombay. The complaint was that where the State is concerned with this industry, it takes undue advantage of the power that it has got and treats the workers unfairly. So far as the facts and figures are concerned, that complaint cannot be justified, and is not justified, by any stretch of imagination.

An. hon. Member was referring to the hills. So far as hills are concerned, the accidents are much less as compared to those over the plains. The drivers on the hills are very careful and are experienced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My contention is that traffic in the hills is less. He must understand what I said.

Shri Abid Ali: Of course accidents do take place everywhere. Even when a man is walking he meets with an accident. Even when he does not come into collision with anything, still, he falls down. So, there will be accidents. If you want that accidents should not be there, then stop plying the vehicles: That alone will stop accidents. But so far as the hills are concerned, the accidents are very much less.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): From where have these arguments been borrowed?

Shri Abid Ali: My hon. friend, Shri Naushir Bharucha was referring to Bombay. It is true that he and I have been very much connected with the BEST, he as an employer and I as a worker.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Minister was connected as a striker; I was connected as an administrator.

Shri Abid Ali: I was a striker during the British Government's period, and he was employed during the British Government's period. He should not forget that. He has some experience about the driving of these double-deckers and I have also some experience. Of course, it is a strenuous job. But out workers in Bombay have the honour of being careful and they are involved in the least so far as accidents are concerned. They have got a high record in that respect. For that, it is acknowledged that they are getting some money and financially they are benefited. Now the no-accident bonus has also been introduced. Even earlier, they were getting four to five badges for 'no accidents'. Our drivers are very careful. The work is very strenuous. It is not that Members sitting here have no experience or knowledge of what is happening. They have also passed through the various stages of hard life and we know what is life.

About Ghats, an hon. Member was mentioning that the plying of vehicles in the nights has been stopped. But so far as the Bombay-Poona road is concerned, sometime back that restriction was removed, if my information is correct. About the co-operative system, of course sufficient encouragement is being given, and should be given for workers who want to have their co-operative organisations.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What are the Government doing?

Shri Abid Ali: We are doing very much. The hon. Member may be happy to know that in the city of Bombay no person can own a taxi unless he is himself the driver of the taxi. Only the driver of a taxi can own a taxi in the city of Bombay. So, to that extent we are doing what is necessary, and the hon. Member should be glad to know it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are you a Minister for Bombay or for India?

Shri Abid Ali: In Delhi also, the rikshawallas have got their own co-operatives. Perhaps the sphere of knowledge of my hon. friend is very limited.

About nationalisation, I may say that it is very much progressing and with considerable speed in all parts of this great country.

That should be very much satisfactory.

I think I have covered the important observations of the hon. Members. The other points which they have made will, of course, be discussed in the course of the proceedings of the Joint Committee.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri P. B. Bhogji Bhai, Choudhry Brahm Parkash, Shri Kamal Krishna Das, Shri Ram Dhani Das, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai Dindod, Shri Mulchand Dube, Shri L. Elayaperumal, Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan, Dr. G. B. Melkote, Shri Venketrao Srinivasrao Naldurgker, Shri M. Palaniyandy, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, Shri Panna Lal, Shri Karsandas Parmar, Shri Balasaheb Patil, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Ram Garib, Shri Ram Shankar Lal, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, Shri Bishwa Nath Roy, Shri Sadhu Ram, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Banarsi Prasad

[Mr. Chairman]

Sinha, Shri Shraddhakar Supakar, Shri Missula Suryanarayana-murti, Shri Ramsingh Bhai Verma, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda; and

15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next Session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

15·41 hrs.

TRIPURA MUNICIPAL LAW (REPEAL) BILL

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to porvide for the repeal of the municipal law in force in the Union territory of Tripura be taken into consideration."

The Bill is a simple one. I should like to share with the House the background of this Bill in brief. As the House knows, the Tripura Municipal Act, 1349 T.E. (1939) under which the Agartala Municipal Committee has been constituted was enacted during the ex-Maharaja's regime. At the time the Tripura Municipal Act was enacted, Agartala, the chief town of the State (now Union Territory) was a small one. Since then there has been a great change. The population has increased considerably, business has expanded and the town is fast developing. The Tripura Municipal Act which is now in force does not meet the requirements of a modern municipal town.

The powers of taxation under the Tripura Municipal Act are extremely limited and the method of valuation of holdings is defective. There is not even an adequate provision in the Act for levy of taxes for street lighting and for water-supply, etc. The Act also does not empower the Agartala Municipal Committee to exercise its functions like the removal of encroachments on Municipal land.

The Agartala Municipal Committee is not self-supporting. With its present income, the Municipal Committee cannot balance its budget and its condition may be said to be precarious from the financial point of view. The Municipal Committee receives subvention from the Central Government.

The inhabitants of the town have been agitating for a long time for the introduction of a more progressive municipal legislation, as the existing Municipal Act is insufficient and confusing in respect of election matters. All the Commissioners of Agartala Municipal Committee resigned *en bloc* a few years ago and since then the administration of the Committee was taken over by the Chief Commissioner, Tripura.

In view of the above circumstances, it is considered desirable to replace that Act by extending the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), which is more exhaustive than the present Act.

Under Section 2 of the Union Terriotories (Laws) Act, 1950, an enactment in force in a State may be extended to the Union Territory by notification, but the corresponding law in force in the Union Territory cannot be so repealed. Hence the Bill which provides that on the day

on which the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, is extended to Tripura, the Tripura State Municipal Act, 1349 T.E. shall stand repealed.

This is the brief background of the Bill. There is no controversy about it and I hope the House may be in a position to accept it without much discussion.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the municipal law in force in the Union territory of Tripura be taken into consideration."

I see no Member standing and wanting to speak. I shall put the question. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the municipal law in force in the Union territory of Tripura be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take the Bill clause by clause. As there are no amendments, I shall put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Karmarkar: I am grateful to the House.

15.46 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House . . .".

I shall give the names later on . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): On a point of order. Is it the procedure that the names of the members of the Joint Committee which is going to be appointed can be given to the House later on?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The motion cannot be complete without the names.

Mr. Chairman: They will be given in due course.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the ruling?

Mr. Chairman: They will be coming in due course.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The motion cannot be complete without the names.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): The motion is not complete unless the names are given. The names are to be read out.

Mr. Chairman: They will come in a short time, before he finishes.

Shri Surendranth Dwivedy: There cannot be any motion without the names.

Mr. Chairman: Before the speech ends, the names will be there.

Shri Hajarnavis: ".... and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee,

[Shri Hajarnavis]

the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the end of the first week of the next Session;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

There has been in this country and also from all sections of this House a widespread demand that legislation should be undertaken in order that various trusts which are administered as religious trusts should be controlled and supervised by a statutory authority set up by Government. We have given a great deal of thought to this subject . . .

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): On a point of order, Sir. The Order Paper says:

". . . names of members to be mentioned at the time of making the motion . . ."

Shri Hajarnavis: I am still making the motion.

Mr. Chairman: The motion is being made. The speech is continuing. Will he read the names of the members if he has got them?

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes, Sir. The names are Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Shri K. R. Sambandam, Shri Thirumala Rao, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri Ram Sahai Tiwari, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Ghanshamlal Oza, Shri V. N. Swami, Dr. Pashupati Mandal, Shrimati Mafida Ahmed, Sardar Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Manikya Lal Varma, Shri C. Krishnan Nair, Shri Krishna Chandra, Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Manabendra Shah of Tehri Garhwal, Shri Nardeo Snatak, Shri Mahendra Nath Singh, Shri Bholi Sardar, Shri K. G. Wodeyar and Shri V. Eacharan.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): That does not make 30.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes): He is completing it.

Shri Hajarnavis: Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi, Shri C. S. Gupta, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Pandit Braj Narayan "Brajesh", Shri N. Siva Raj, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri R. K. Khadilkar and myself.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is that 30?

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: He can count for himself.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to know whether it is 30.

Mr. Chairman: Is it 30?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister has to make sure that the number is 30.

Shri Hajarnavis: If there is an error, I am sure the hon. Member will rectify it by moving an amendment.

Shri Jaipal Singh: When a Minister moves a motion he should ensure that at least the number is correct.

Shri Hajarnavis: I believe I have read 30 names.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He must know the number.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister must come prepared.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, this should have been seen to before.

Shri Hajarnavis: As I mentioned some time earlier, there was a demand from all sections of this House that legislation should be undertaken so that these religious public trusts should be subject to some kind of control or supervision. And if I might mention the main features of this Bill, it does not in any manner attempt to interfere with the internal management of any of the trusts. The only thing that we attempt to do by this legislation is to see that where certain rights are claimed, certain privileges are claimed, certain exemptions are claimed on the ground that the trust is a public trust, it shall be registered, it shall be declared before the authority that it is a public trust. Secondly, whatever the aims and objects of the trust, they shall be placed on record saying these are the terms of the trust. Thirdly, they shall be liable to render periodical accounts and, fourthly, the funds and the property belonging to the trust shall be so held, shall be so secured that the managers, even if they were so minded, will not be able to misappropriate or appropriate otherwise than in terms of the trust.

The first thing that I have to observe is this. The income of the trusts, but for the fact that they are claimed to be either religious trusts or charitable trusts, would be liable to income-tax and the other taxes also, but being funds which are professed to be set apart for the purpose of religious activities or charitable activities they are exempted from taxation under section 4(3)(i) of the Indian Income-tax Act. Therefore, it is not as if it is somebody's private income which is being applied according to his own wishes, according to his own will for the purpose which he deems fit. A substantial portion of that income comes from money which would have gone into the public exchequer. That being the position the contribution, if I might say so, to that extent being out of....

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I just point out that there has been a certain error in arithmetic? The hon. Minister has suggested 31 names. I am not allergic to 31. It can even be 41. But....

Mr. Chairman: It should be 30, it cannot be 31.

Shri Hajarnavis: I suggest that my name may be omitted.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Some other hon. Member can withdraw his own name.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After having moved a motion himself, how can he suggest like that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is the property of the House.

Mr. Chairman: The motion is not complete. Only a speech on the motion is being made.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: After having moved the motion he is explaining it.

Shri Ranga: Until he completes his speech and until he formally moves the motion it is not a motion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The difficulty can be solved by one of the hon. Members withdrawing his name. What is the difficulty in it? It is all right.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Draw lots.

Shri Hajarnavis: For the present, I would request the House to proceed on the basis that my name is not there.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: His name must be there, because he is the Law Minister. He must ask somebody to withdraw his name.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I point out to the House that so long as the Law Minister is there, in my capacity as Deputy Law Minister I can attend all the meetings of the Joint Committee.

Shri Ranga: That is right. As long as the Law Minister is there, there is no need for the Deputy Law Minister.

Shri Hajarnavis: In my capacity as Deputy Law Minister I can attend any meeting.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am sorry to interrupt the proceedings again. I am not concerned with the question whether it is the Deputy Law Minister or full Law Minister. The question is that we are told "consisting of 30 members" and then 30 becomes 31. I am only worried about that.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): If you deduct one then there is nothing to worry about.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Minister kindly say that he has withdrawn his name?

Shri Hajarnavis: With your permismision, Sir, I withdraw my own name.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is no question of withdrawal when he proposes his own name.

Mr. Chairman: That is all right.

Shri Hajarnavis: I was mentioning to the House that most of the money which flows into the religious fund or out of what may be called a charitable fund, unless they were exempted from taxes, would find its way into the public exchequer. Since the State allows that money to be spent in accordance with the terms of the trust, or in accordance with the intentions of the person who created charity in the first instance, it is but right that the State should assure itself that the money is being applied for the purpose for which the trust was created, that it is expended towards those charities which, in the first instance, were mentioned by the person who found money for the charity. That is the limited scope of this Bill.

16 hrs.

By section 2 a machinery has been created for the purpose of enforcing these provisions. There are only three or four broad features in this measure. The first is about registration. We have required that every institution which claims itself to be a public trust should declare itself to the authority who is going to be responsible for the working of this Act. So, the first main feature is that there shall be registration. The second feature is that they shall maintain accounts which can be scrutinised. Thirdly, the property shall be reserved and if it is money shall be invested in a particular manner in particular securities. Similar provisions are found in the Trust Act which applies only to private trusts. Fourthly, the managers of these institutions shall not be able to part with any property unless they have obtained the permission of the authority who is to work this Act. We have called that authority the Commissioner. So in clause 2(a) we have defined the Commissioner as follows:

> "'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of Religious Trusts appointed under sub-section (1) of section 3....".

The duties of that official are contained in clause 3. Clause 3 says:

> "The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a person to be the Commissioner of Religious Trust for the State for exercising the powers conferred, and performing the duties imposed, on him by or under this Act."

The State Government may also, by like notification, appoint as many Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners to assist him, as it thinks fit.

Another person whom we must notice is given certain rights and whose status has been defined by clause 2(c) of the Bill is the person interested. That definition is somewhat important. It says:

> "'person interested', in relation to a religious trust, means—
>
> (i) any person who has a right to worship or to perform any

rite, or to attend at the performance of any worship or rite in any religious institution connected with such trust, or to participate in any religious or charitable ministration made under such trust,....".

Mr. Chairman: Now it is four o'clock. We have to proceed to other business. The hon. Minister may continue tomorrow.

16.2 hrs.

MOTION RE: DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the scheme of democratic decentralisation as formulated in the Report of the Team headed by Shri Balwantray G. Mehta, appointed for the study of Community Projects and National Extension Service and adopted in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan and certain other States."

जहां तक इस मोशन का सम्बन्ध है सब से पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस टीम को मुकर्रर करने की जरूरत क्यों महसूस हुई। यह आम तौर पर महसूस किया जाता था कि कम्यूनिटी प्राजैक्ट और नेशनल एक्सटेंशन स्कीम का जो काम है वह तसल्लीबख्श नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिये जरूरत थी कि एक कमेटी या टीम नियुक्त की जाती जो देश के तमाम हिस्सों का दौरा करती और यह मालूम करती कि किस तरीके से खर्चा कम किया जा सकता है, फिजूलखर्ची रोकी जा सकती है और किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठाया जा सकता है तथा एफिशियेंसी बढ़ाई जा सकती है। इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस टीम की नियुक्ति हुई। जो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस इस टीम के थे वे बहुत वाइड थे और उस को इस बारे में भी अपनी राय देनी थी कि किस तरीके से एफिसियेंसी को बढ़ाया जा सकता है और जिले के अन्दर जो मौजूदा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है, अगर वह ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं करती है तो उस को किस तरीके से इम्प्रूव किया जा सकता है।

इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से ही शुरू में सफा ५ से पता चलता है कि टीम का क्या कहना है। टीम ने ठीक तौर पर इस चीज को महसूस किया है। उस का कहना है :-

"Admitted, one of the least successful aspects of the CD and NES work is its attempt to evoke popular initiative".

कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब यह तहरीक देश के अन्दर जारी की गई तो सब से वाहिद मकसद यह था कि लोगों के अन्दर इनिशियेटिव पैदा किया जाये, पापुलर इनिशियेटिव पैदा किया जाये। मकसद यह था कि देश की तरक्की के लिये, गांव की तरक्की के लिये जो भी प्रोजैक्ट्स हैं, चाहे वह छोटी हैं या बड़ी, लोगों का कोआपरेशन लिया जाये क्योंकि किसी भी चीज की कामयाबी का दारोमदार सब से ज्यादा इस बात पर है कि लोग मदद करें, सहयोग दें, और उस काम को अपने हाथ में लें। इस टीम ने यह महसूस किया कि इस मामले में हम को सब से कम कामयाबी हासिल हुई है। उस ने कहा कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि लोगों में पापुलर इनिशियेटिव क्रियेट किया जाये और किस तरह से यह हो सकता है इसी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है। यह रिपोर्ट बहुत बड़ा है। लेकिन आज हमारा ताल्लुक इस रिपोर्ट के वाल्यूम १ से है जिस के अन्दर डेमोक्रेटिक डिसैंट्रलाइजेशन के मुताल्लिक राय है।

जहां तक कमेटी की राय का सम्बन्ध है उस के बारे में मैं अपने विचार बाद में हाउस के सामने रखूंगा। शुरू में मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें देखना है कि आया आज इस बात की जरूरत है या नहीं। मेरा अपना ख्याल

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

यह है और हाउस के बाकी आनरेबल मैम्बर साहिबान का भी यही ख्याल होगा और वे भी इस बात को महसूस करते होंगे कि आज इस बात की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। हम सब का इस बारे में जाती तजुर्बा भी है और उस तजुर्बे की बिना पर भी यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह सारा काम तसल्ली बख्श ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है। इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जो एडवाइजरी कमेटीज बनी हुई हैं उन की पावर्स बड़ी लिमिटेड हैं। दूसरी यह भी बात है कि जो मैम्बर्स मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं, नामिनेट किये जाते हैं वे दरअस्ल पापुलर एलिमेंट को, गांव की असली ताकत को जाहिर नहीं करते। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि वहां जो आफिशियल इन्फ्लुएंस अधिक है उस को कम किया जाय और उस का एक ही तरीका है कि तमाम इस प्रोसीजर को बदला जाय और एक डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से डिसेंट्रालाइजेशन किया जाय यानी असली ताकत लोगों के नुमाइन्दों के हाथ में दी जाय और वे खुद इस काम को करें। जब ऐसा किया गया तो उन के अन्दर यह फीलिंग पैदा होगा कि गांव के मामलात में उन की कोआप्रेशन की सब से अधिक जरूरत है और वे उस कोआप्रेशन को आप को विलिंगली देंगे।

जहां तक स्टेट के काम का ताल्लुक है मेरी यह साफ राय है कि उस का सिर्फ एक ही काम होना चाहिये कि वह एडवाइस करे, गाइड करे, इस रिपोर्ट में जो तजवीज पेश की गई है उस के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा गया है लेकिन जो सब से बड़ा प्वाइंट है वह यह है कि तमाम जिले के अन्दर जो कम्युनिटी प्रोजैक्ट का काम है उस को तीन हिस्सों में तक्सीम किया जाये। प्राइमरी यूनिट पंचायत हो, उस के ऊपर पंचायत समिति बनाई जाये। जो कि मौजूदा ब्लाक डिवेलपमेंट एडवाइजरी कमेटीज को रिप्लेस करेगी। उस को ताकत अधिक दी जाये। उस का चेयरमैन नान-आफिशिएल हो और जो मैम्बर चुने जायें वे इलैक्टिड हों, पंचायतें खुद अपदे नुमाइन्दे चुन कर भेजें। इस के ऊपर जिला परिषद हों जो कि उन के बजट वगैरह को चैक करें, उन को एप्रूव करें और जितनी भी पंचायत समितियों के उस जिले में प्रेजीडेंट हों वे उन के मैम्बर हों। इस के अलावा एम० एल० एज० और एम० पीज० को भी उस में शामिल किया जाये। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट की तहरीक को कामयाब बनाने का यह सब से बेहतरीन तरीका है क्योंकि इस तरीके से जो असली ताकत है वह लोगों के नुमाइंदों के हाथ में चली जायेगी और वे यह महसूस करेंगे कि यह सब काम उन की भलाई के लिये हो रहा है। यह बात तजुर्बे की बिना पर भी कही जा सकती है।

आप जानते हैं कि दूसरे प्लान को खत्म होने में सिर्फ एक साल बाकी है। फिगर्स अगर मैं इस हाउस के सामने रखूं तो पता चलेगा कि इस मूवमेंट में जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी नहीं हुई है और यह भी साबित हो जायेगा कि इस का सब से बड़ा कारण है कि लोगों ने उस के अन्दर जरा बेरुखी दिखाई है, दिलचस्पी नहीं ली है। वे यह महसूस करते हैं कि असली ताकत आफिसर्स के हाथ में है जो मनमाने तरीके से काम करते हैं लोगों को कान्फिडेंस में नहीं लेते। मिसाल के तौर पर आप लोन की बात को लें। इस के लिये ५५ करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे। आप को जान कर हैरानी होगी कि शुरू के दो सालों में सिर्फ दस करोड़ इस मद में खर्च हुआ। एक दूसरा पहलू भी है। जो स्टाफ था उस की बेहतरी के लिये, उसके इस्तेमाल के लिये आपने ट्रांस्पोर्ट की व्यवस्था की और उसके लिये रकम रखी थी और उस को मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि उस में से कितनी खर्च की गई। इस से आप को पता चल जायेगा कि उन का ध्यान लोगों की भलाई के बजाय अपनी हालत को दुरुस्त करने की तरफ ज्यादा था।

इसलिये मैं यह फिगर्स हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इस के लिये जो रकम मुकर्रर की गई थी वह ६७ करोड़ थी। आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि उस में से २६ करोड़ के करीब खर्च हो गया। इसके अलावा हाउसिंग के लिये भी रुपया मुकर्रर किया गया था। हमें भी गांवों में जाने का मौका मिलता है। अक्सर वहां पर मीटिंगें अटेंड करता हूं। आप को इस किस्म की बहुत सी मिसालें मिलेंगी कि हाउसिंग के लिये जो रकम मुकर्रर की गई थी वह ज्यादातर स्टाफ को हाउसेज प्रोवाइड करने के लिये खर्च की गई है। मैं सही फिगर्स तो नहीं दे सकता कि क्या है, क्योंकि यह बड़ा मुश्किल काम है, मगर मेरा यह ख्याल है कि अगर इस रकम को इस में दाखिल कर दिया जायेगा तो इस की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा हो जायेगी। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं महसूस करता हूं कि आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस सिलसिले को डिसेंट्रलाइज किया जाय क्योंकि, यह बात मैं कई दफा कह चुका हूं और आज भी दोहराना चाहता हूं, इस स्कीम की कामयाबी के लिये कोई भी स्कीम किसी ढंग से बनाई जाय, उस के लिये रुपये की इतनी जरूरत नहीं जितनी लोगों के कोआपरेशन की और पापुलर इनिशिएटिव की। इस लिये मैं महसूस करता हूं हमें इस तरफ सब से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी दुःख की बात यह है कि इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश किये हुए काफी अर्सा हुआ। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता, सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इतना अर्सा हो जाने के बावजूद हम ने इस तरफ कोई कदम नहीं बढ़ाया है। मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा काम सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं कि कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाय वह अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे और इस हाउस में उस पर डिस्कशन हो जाय। सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात के देखने की है कि जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उन को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने कौन से कदम उठाये आज हम देखते हैं कि एक दो स्टेट्स को छोड़ कर कहीं पर भी इस स्कीम को डिसेंट्रलाइज करने के लिये कोई खास कदम नहीं उठाया गया। जहां तक मैंने समझने की कोशिश की है, मेरा अपना ख्याल यह है कि इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि आज जिन लोगों के हाथ में ताकत है वह इस बात से शर्म महसूस करते हैं, वह यह नहीं चाहते कि असली ताकत लोगों के हाथों में आये। आफिसर्स वगैरह तमाम चीजों में डामिनेट करना चाहते हैं। राजस्थान के अन्दर बड़े अच्छे तरीके से काम हो रहा है। उन्होंने इस तरफ सब से ज्यादा कदम उठाया है। लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी यहीं खत्म नहीं हो जाती। उस की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यह है कि हर स्टेट के अन्दर इस स्कीम को लागू करने के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जाय। वर्ना इस से कोई खास फायदा नहीं होगा। हम ने जब ताकत हासिल की तो उस का सब से वाहिद मकसद यही था कि तमाम ताकत देश की आम जनता में तकसीम कर दी जाय। मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की ताकत को आम जनता में बांटने का सब से बेहतरीन तरीका यह है कि यह जो सेट-अप है उसे डिसेंट्रलाइज किया जाय। यह इस प्वांइट आफ व्यू से भी मुफीद है कि आज हमारे मुताल्लिक यह आम नुक्ता चीनी की जाती है कि हम टैक्सेज लगाते हैं। इस बात को कोई नहीं देखता कि जब से टैक्सेज की तादाद बढ़ी है तब से डेवेलपमेंट के लिये कितना ज्यादा रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। अगर हम ने यह तरीका इस्तेमाल किया तो यह जो हमारा तमाम क्रिटिसिज्म है वह बन्द हो जायेगा क्योंकि जब हम डेवेलपमेंट की तमाम ताकत लोगों के हाथों में दे देंगे तो वह अपनी भलाई के लिये खुद टैक्सेज लगायेंगे और लोगों को नुक्ता चीनी करने का मौका

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

नहीं मिलेगा। इस प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से भी इस बात की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है कि हम इस तरफ सब से जबर्दस्त कदम उठायें।

आखिर में इस कमेटी ने जो बहुत जरूरी बात कही है वह मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आप भी महसूस करेंगे कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कहां तक सही है। सफ़ा २३ पर यह कहा गया है :

"Development cannot progress without responsibility and power."

मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल सही है। जब यहां अंग्रेजों की हुकूमत थी तो हमारा भी यही नारा था। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तरक्की हो। मैं तो समझता हूं कि हमारी आजादी का सब से वाहिद मकसद यह था कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की हो। इस लिये हम ने यह स्लोगन लगाया कि हमें जिम्मेदारी और पावर दी जाय। इसके अलावा यह भी कहा गया है :

"Community development can be real only when the community understands its problems, realises its responsibilities, exercises the necessary powers through its chosen representatives and maintains a constant and intelligent vigilance on local administration. With this objective, we recommend an early establishment of statutory elective local bodies and devolution to them of the necessary resources, power and authority."

मेरी भी यही अपील है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अपील करूंगा पुरजोर लफ्जों में कि हमें इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये और इस डिमाक्रेटिक डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन के लिये जल्दी कदम उठाया जाय। मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूं कि देरी को अवायड किया जाय क्योंकि हर जगह यह कहा गया है कि तमाम मामले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हाथों में छोड़ दिये गये हैं। मेरी तो अपनी राय यह है कि एक माडल लेजिस्लेशन स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट की रहनुमाई के लिये तैयार करना चाहिये और साथ में एक टाइम लिमिट भी कर दी जानी चाहिये जिस के अन्दर इस स्कीम को लागू कर दिया जाय।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the scheme of democratic decentralisation as formulated in the Report of the Team headed by Shri Balwantray G. Mehta, appointed for the study of Community Projects and National Extension Service and adopted in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan and certain other States."

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.

If the House agrees, we may fix a time-limit for the speakers. I think ten minutes will do.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Very well.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): What is the total time allotted for the debate?

Mr. Chairman: Two hours. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, I have read the report with very great interest and appreciation, and I must congratulate the members of the Team, and particularly its Chairman, on giving us a very exhaustive, able and illuminating report on the subject of community projects and national extension services, particularly from the point of view as to how economy and efficiency can be brought therein and as to how popular initiative can be taken and popular support canvassed.

It is no gainsaying the fact that the subject taken up by the Committee is so vast and its aspect so varied that it would not be possible for me to deal with them here now; neither would it be relevant for me to do so. Therefore, I will limit my submissions only in relation to the democratic decentralisation, enlarging the powers of panchayats and taking the popular initiative in all development projects in the rural areas. We have selected for our objective the welfare state, the foundations of which must be very strong and sound. There is no gainsaying the fact that India lives in the villages. Eighty one per cen of the population is rural. The disparity in the income of a ruralite and an urbanite is very high. It would be admitted on all hands that this disparity has not in any way lessened. Rather it has increased under the First Five Year Plan. Under the Second Five Year Plan too, I believe, this disparity is bound to accentuate. Therefore, the functions of the Community development blocks and the National Extension Service blocks are such that they must look to not only how we can raise the standard of living of the rural population, but also how we can raise agricultural production, how we can give them subsidiary occupations for the purpose of eliminating unemployment and under-employment. I submit the functions of the Community Development blocks are very important in developing the economy of the country.

It has been conceded and a portion of the report has been read by the hon. Member who preceded me, the Mover of the Motion, that so far, we have not been able to harness popular enthusiasm in these projects. That has been a very unfortunate aspect. In fact, the hon Member only read the first two lines. If a later portion is read, the House will appreciate how deplorable the condition is in regard to these projects. No doubt, by this time, I concede that they have got, as far as I understand, 3000 Community development blocks extending over nearly 4 lakh villages, covering a population of 19½ crores. We have very much progressed and all credit goes to the Ministry for all the support they have given to the States in this connection. But, we must all plead guilty to this that we have not been able to secure popular enthusiasm. Dependence is more on the Government agency itself.

The hon. Member who preceded me read a portion. Later it is said.

> "An attempt has been made to harness local initiative through the formation of *ad hoc* bodies mostly with nominated personnel and invariably advisory in character. These bodies have so far given no indication of durable strength nor the leadership necessary to provide the motive force for continuing the improvement of economic and social condition in rural areas."

In this connection, I would draw the attention of the House to another report, the Report of the State Evaluation Committee on the working of the Community Development Programme in the Punjab. This Committee was constituted some time back by the Punjab Government to evaluate the working of these projects. It is unfortunate that the opinion of this Committee too is very much against lack of popular initiative. I will read just a portion. On page 5, it says:

> "The people are still suffering from the hang-over of the British Administration where for everything they looked to the administrators. That mentality of the common man is still persisting and unfortunately Community Development Organisation has not hepled the people to get out of this slavish attitude. Most of the villagers are still poor, illiterate and are living under unhealthy and insanitary conditions and except in a few areas, the Community Development has not been able to inject new life into the dead soul of the villager and make him realise that he himself is the architect of his own future.

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

Discussing this, they say:

> "The Committee having considered the pros and cons of public participation in Community Development have come to the conclusion that in the initial stages it may be necessary to organise a sort of Compulsory National Service by the village panchayats."

Of course, I disagree with the findings that there should be the prescription of compulsory national service. All the same, I would submit that efforts should be made to bring in the enthusiasm of the people. How can that be done?

We have seen that different States have adopted different laws—the three tier system whereby we have got the village panchayat below, we have got the Panchayat samithi in between and we have got the Zilla parishad on the top. I would certainly say that, as stated by the report, we should have a statutory body which would centralise all the development work postulating decentralisation so far as development work alone is concerned. I would submit, in case you really want to build a really welfare state, it should not be decentralisation of development work only, and the statutory body entrusted with development work alone. Decentralisation should be both in the administration as well as the judicial aspects. This is a point on which I give entire support to the hon. Member who preceded me that the Centre should lay down a sort of uniform legislation commensurate with local conditions. Legislation should be of a kind where we have certainly a middle statutory body established on the lines of the Panchayat samithis, which should be coterminous with the Block area, which should have entire power for development. At the same time, I would submit that the Village panchayats should also be entrusted with the judicial and administrative powers which the conditions of the State demand.

As I said, most of the States have already passed legislation or are in the course of passing legislation. The power of the Gram sabhas has been limited. I would submit that the Gram sabhas should be a kind of City states where the people participate directly. I was surprised to find that certain States have limited the functions of the Gram sabhas. I would stress that the Gram sabha should be body which should have supervision over the work of the panchayat. Not only would I give that power to the Gram sabhas but I would say that the entire people of the Block samithi should be given a chance to meet together. I submit, if you really want to have a welfare state, you should make these statutory organisations more powerful, give them greater power and also funds. I am sorry I have not got the time. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say these few words.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Chairman, the Motion before us consists of two parts. The first one deals with the Balwantray Mehta's report. It is one of the best reports that have been produced. Generally, the report is known as a report for decentralisation. Many aspects are there in this report. I shall not go into all those aspects. The general direction of that report is quite right. It mentions three points, namely, that there should be a three tier system of panchayats, panchayat unions and District development councils, that these Panchayat unions should be constituted by indirect election from the village panchayats and that the State Governments should give these Panchayat unions adequate grants-in-aid with regard to the enconomically backward areas. This principle has been accepted because several people who have studied these Community development projects have been telling us that while we are having a revolutionary objective for the Second Plan and also for the Third Plan, the sort of system that we have smells of Victorian mildness. I think these are the words used by Walter Lippman. Our Evalution

Committee has also stated that we have not generated enough initiative, but the purpose of this discussion is to analyse the experience that we have gained as a result of implementing of some of the recommendations of this Committee.

In many of the States, law is being made for implementing decentralisation. The States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been mentioned in the Motion itself. Rajasthan by the Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, has created 232 Samitis and 26 Zila Parishads. Andhra Pradesh, by the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1959, has created 235 Samitis and 20 Parishads. Soon, the Panchayat Act will aslo be enacted. In Madras, the District Development Act and the Panchayat Act, 1958, have been passed and 21 Development Councils have already come in existence, besides 380 Panchayat Unions and 15,000 Panchayats. Here, the Panchayat Act covers both the Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions. We have got at least 12,000 Panchayats and 3,000 more to come. These are the bare facts.

What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is the experience that has been gained in these three States in actually working out the Panchayat Act. I would like to know more about Rajasthan because a controversy has arisen which was envisaged in the Committee's Report itself, namely the difference between the delegation of powers and decentralisation. This is what the Committee says:

> "The delegation of power is often mistaken for decentralisation. The former does not divest the Government of the ultimate responsibility for the action of the authority to whom the power is delegated. This authority under the control of the Government is in every way subordinate to it. Decentralisation, on the other hand, is a process whereby Government divests itself completely of certain duties and responsibilities and devolves them on some other authority."

In our State we were told that Rajasthan had gone the way of complete decentralisation, while our State is going the way of decentralisation-*cum*-delegation. We find that in the very composition of the Panchayat Act itself. From the experience gained so far, I would like to know which would be the proper way we should proceed. The issue is a very complicated one and during the recess I am sure many of the Members would have gone to the various blocks and studied the working of the Panchayats and the Panchayat Union Act also.

Let me briefly refer to the experience of Madras State which may be of some interest to the House and the Minister. That Panchayat Act which was passed in 1958 envisages the formation of 15,000 Panchayats by the end of 1960. Even before this new Act came, by the Panchayat Act of 1950 we had already 10,000 Panchayats. Under the new Act, any village or group of villages having a population of 500 will constitute a Village Panchayat, and Panchayats with a population of 5,000 and annual income of Rs. 10,000 or more will be called Town Panchayats. We expect the entire State to be covered by Panchayats by the end of this year. So far as Panchayat Unions are concerned, they are being formed in three stages. One-third of them will be formed by 2nd October, 1960, some more by April, 1961 and by October, 1961 the entire State is expected to be covered. So, the set-up there, according to our Minister and our very enthusiastic Secretary, is that we will be having one corporation, 66 municipalities, 21 development councils, 380 Panchayat Samitis and 15,000 Panchayats. And 1,50,000 people will have to be trained who will form the base and be able to operate these development schemes.

With this structure, when the actual training takes place, we find many revealing things happening. There is always resistance from the Revenue Department to divest itself of existing powers. Thus, while the new Panchayat Act of Madras gives more powers to the Panchayats as we desire,

[Shri Tangamani]

it also takes away certain existing powers. For instance, the Panchayats had power to dispose of disputes like a District Munsiff Court, where the amount did not exceed Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, but that power has now been taken away.

Secondly, the people who are the Panchayat Officers, who have been running these Panchayats in the past, have now got reduced powers, and are more or less subordinate to the revenue authorities So, we must arrive at a formula by which the abilities of these officers, at the district, middle or State level, are fully utilised. Now there is a tendency to somehow throw them out and make them Secretaries to some Minister or another.

At the Panchayat level there are village officers. In certain areas there has always been a tussle between the village officers and the Panchayat President. In our State, originally these village officers were progressive, even leading the revolutionary movement. The Katta Bomman struggle itself started because one of the village officers incited the zamindar not to pay certain rents to the then East India Company. Subsequently, the law has come in such a way that these village officers cannot contest any of these elections. So, they become a separate entity, apart from the Village Panchayat. There must be some device by which these village officers are absorbed.

We may give ever so many powers to the Panchayats, but we must see the actual working. In our State the Government is planning that there must be an income of at least Rs. 6 per head. Supposing there is a village with a population of 500, the amount will be Rs. 3,000. How much work can be done with it? They must have at least two whole-timers, whose salary alone will take away Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. So, whole-timers have to be set up, but the Panchayat must not be burdened with paying their salaries. They must come under the State machinery itself. Then, day-to-day administration will become much easier.

We conceive that the Panchayat Samiti should be constituted by indirect election from the Village Panchayats. In other words, the Panchayat Members who have been elected must elect a person who will go to the Panchayat Union. But what is happening is that the Panchayat President automatically becomes a member of the Panchayat Union in many parts of the country. If we accept that position, to conform to the Mehta Committee Report, the President who becomes automatically a member of the Panchayat Samiti, must be directly elected from his area. The electorate that elects the members of the Panchayat must elect the Panchayat Union member also.

I would like to know in concrete terms the experience gained in the three States, and more particularly in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, so that it will be helpful to the other States. It is going to be a very difficult process and the obstacles in the way must be removed which will be helped by experiences exchanged between the States.

16.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In the brief time at my disposal, I shall confine my remarks to the progress made in the scheme of democratic decentralisation, since a decision has been taken in this behalf. I feel that it will be rather a misnomer to call it democratic decentralisation because no devolution of power is contemplated in the scheme, nor has it been advocated by the Mehta Study Team. Nor have these democratic organisations which are proposed to be set up in the rural areas any say in the economic planning of the country or in shaping the social and political

objectives. Therefore, by shouting these high-sounding slogans of democratic decentralisation, we are just creating a misunderstanding.

What is contemplated is that in the local development schemes, the people of the locality should directly participate and should be associated to a greated extent. Even in this matter, I would say that the recommendations of the Mehta Study Team are very objective. They have taken all aspects of rural life into consideration, and they have also taken pains to see the working of the panchayats as they existed then, and the community development blocks in different parts of the country and also the bureaucratic machinery that exists in our country. Taking all these things into consideration, they recommended a three-tier system beyond the State level, namely the district council, the panchayat samiti and the panchayat, through which a regular democratic pattern could evolve, and the people in the villages would feel the responsibility of taking their share in the economic reconstruction of the country.

But, what do we find? I have here before me a document called 'Legislation on Panchayat Raj—A comparative Study' prepared by the Ministry of Community Development. This document itself shows that very little has been done even to attain this limited objective. I have nothing to say against Rajasthan or Andhra. I have a report from a responsible gentleman who recently made a study of the system in Rajasthan, and I am very glad to learn that not only the people who have been associated in the panchayats in Rajasthan but the people in the higher sphere including the Government there are very anxious to see that the system proves a great success. But I find that hardly five or six States have so far passed legislation, and there are a few States which are just appointing committees to go into this question; some are introducing legislation, and there are two States, namely West Bengal and Bihar, which have not at all felt concerned about these things and perhaps, have not moved at all. This is the position in the States, because it is a matter which is entirely in the State sphere. But what is the record of the Centre? The Centre has some Union Territories under their own control, where they could have easily introduced this system. But, we find from the document, towards the end, that in Manipur and Tripura, in the year 1960, they have just extended the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act of 1947. I do not know why this was done, and who took so much love for the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act of 1947. I do not know why this special preference was shown for this Act.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): The Commissioner must have gone from U.P.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is the point. The officers who have gone there most probably have been drafted from these areas, and they probably do not know any other law prevailing in the country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He was the former district magistrate of Agra.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In Rajasthan and other places, on the contrary, in the year 1959, we find that these schemes are being introduced. Similarly, we find that in Himachal Pradesh and other areas also, practically nothing has been done in this behalf. Therefore, it is not only the State Governments who have not moved in the matter. What is the Central Government doing in this matter? That is a point for serious consideration.

The Minister of Community Development may be very anxious, and he may be delivering hundreds of lectures all over the country impressing upon the people the necessity of this, that and the other. But what is the result? What is his own record in this regard? I want to know specifically whether any attempt has been

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

made by the Ministry of Community Development to introduce this three-tier system in the Centrally administered Territories, and whether there was any objection or obstruction from other Ministries or departments of the Central Government; if there were obstructions and objections, then also, it is a serious matter for consideration.

Although we all welcome and we all want that the scheme should be made a success, yet, from the little that I have studied, I have a fear that by insisting on variety and by not trying for uniformity all over the country, we are introducing more chaos than any improvement over the present system.

The Mehta Study Team specifically stated:

> "If this experiment of democratic decentralisation is to yield maximum results, it is necessary that all the three tiers of the scheme, that is, village panchayats, panchayat samitis and zilla parishads should be started at the same time and operated simultaneously in the whole district.".

That was their specific recommendation. But we find from the legislation passed, that some of the States are not at all anxious to introduce the zilla parishads. Some of them are insisting on the panchayat samitis only. In some States, even the block has not been considered to be a good unit for development purposes. In Mysore, for example, they have taken the tehsil or taluk as the middle unit between a district council and the panchayat. In a taluk, there may be three or four blocks. In Assam, they do not consider the zilla parishads a necessity; they are introducing *mahkuma* parishads whose jurisdiction is a sub-division.

In the election to the panchayats also, there are very interesting things. We want that the adult population should be associated with these schemes, but I am told—I stand to correction, if I am wrong—that in the Bill which is proposed to be introduced or is already in vogue in Madhya Pradesh....

An Hon. Member: It is already in vogue.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am told that it is already in vogue. According to that Act, the adult population have not been associated. They are not to vote for the panchayat, but only the families in the village; each family in the village will vote for the panchayat; the adult people have, therefore, nothing to do with it.

Again, the panchayats also vary from place to place. At some places, only 500 people constitute a panchayat, whereas in other places about 3,000 or 4,000 or 6,000 people constitute a panchayat. So, what are we going to do actually? If we are serious that at the lower level there should be some uniformity in the administrative and developmental spheres, then it is the duty of the Central Government to evolve a pattern that should be followed in the different States. If that is not done, there may be variations.

An Hon. Member: But panchayats also differ from place to place.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There may be variations. It depends on the income, the financial resources and so on. Even the Mehta Study Team had taken this into consideration, and had stated that where the financial resources were very limited, the Centre could give more assistance. Therefore, the argument that a particular village is sparsely populated and so on does not hold any ground, because to such areas, Central assistance will be available for resources. Therefore, I would think that it is highly necessary that a uniform pattern should develop all over the country.

Another point which I want to make is this. In the villages, the people are

not very much enthusiastic about these panchayats and co-operatives. They have their previous experience, because panchayats were introduced in this country not to associate people with direct participation in development or administration, but they were working as agencies of the bureaucratic administration.

Shri Ranga: Even now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, says that even now in many parts they are functioning as such. When this is the situation, I think it is necessary that these panchayats in these villages must feel that they have the resources and the power and responsibility to do things. You must allot sufficient finances to develop the area. That must be done also in a uniform manner. That is why the Balwantrai Mehta Committee also suggested that, if not more, 40 per cent of the local revenue must be set apart for that. I would suggest that all over the country one-fourth of the entire budget amount should be set apart for rural development purposes. If that is done, if sufficient funds are available, if these people have, according to the present contemplated legislation, direct responsibility to discharge, wherein the executive officers will carry our the wishes of the elected panchayats, I think the entire atmosphere in the villages would change and the new life that we want to create in this country will be possible; otherwise, if the approach is halting, over-cautious and hesitant, I would say that they better not try it, better not introduce more chaos into the present system; because our Constitution is a centralised one, it does not contemplate giving power to the people of the villages. The Constitution also does not give any statutory support to these new organisations. I think the time has come when we should seriously consider whether we should not amend the Constitution so that it gives some statutory support to these new organisations that we want to develop in this country.

Shri Ranga: I am afraid I would have to mention in the very beginning that I cannot agree with the approach made by the previous speakers. It looks as if they are very keen on getting rid of the federal system of our Government and empowering our Parliament here and the Minister concerned and the Planning Commission not only to make laws but also to create an administration which will steamroll provincial autonomy and set a kind of pattern here with the aid of the Planning Commission, the Ministers and Parliament and impose it upon all these various States, giving them no chance at all to make any experiments.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Nobody suggests that.

Shri Ranga: If my hon. friends would only read once again their own speeches, they would find that the import of their speeches leads only to that and to nothing else.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No.

Shri Ranga: I speak subject to correction.

I shall not be surprised if the Ministers also at the Centre would fall in love with this kind of approach that there should be a pattern set here, a plan uniformly to be imposed on all the States according to a kind of timetable and a programme suggested by some kind of a Committee like the Balwantrai Mehta Committee. I wish to say that I stand here not to endorse this....

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The Ministry has not so far undertaken such a task.

Shri Ranga: I thank him.

Secondly, some of our friends say that Rajasthan's experience is very happy. May be so. Our experience in Andhra in those days it used to be the Madras State—when we were starting those village panchayats 30 or 35 years ago was also very happy in the beginning. I was myself res-

[Shri Ranga]

ponsible with the co-operation of that dynamic worker, Shri P. Narasimha Rao, in organising village panchayats in 700 villages out of 960 in my own district of Guntur. And that was in spite of the opposition of the then British Government. Therefore, we were very enthusiastic about it. At the first election and to some extent during the second election also, we thought we were able to conduct our elections in a happy atmosphere. Thereafter, what has happened is that village factions have come on to the top. They have taken this political instrument in their hands and begun to make a mess of the social, economic and political life of our villages also. Therefore, we have got to think about that particular complication. We are suffering from it in Andhra today. In very many villages, the President is chosen by drawing lots, because they are equally balanced; in many other villages, by bribing one or two panchayat members from this side to the other; in many other villages by 'stealing' these people as it where and taking them away and keeping them somewhere, in temporary imprisonment, and also forcing them to vote in a particular manner; and in several other cases, by bribing the election officers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is done in some of the Assembly elections also.

Shri Ranga: Does that justly it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Does it also justify abolition of the Assemblies?

Shri Ranga: Let me give my experience. Let us get to know what is happening. The officers themselves are bribed. They deplete the majority to a minority and so on. It depends upon the comparative poverty or the richness of these various groups. All these things are happening.

In the light of this unhappy experience, what is it that we should try to do? One suggestion that I have been making over all these years, in the light of this unhappy experience..

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Unhappy experience about the villaggers' behaviour?

Shri Ranga: Of this particular system of election.

I have been suggesting that in addition to the principle of election by majority, the principle of drawing lots also should be introduced. I would like to suggest that if there are to be 15 members in a panchayat board and there are 15 wards, in each ward 3 people may be elected by majority vote and out of these 3, one may be selected by drawing lots. Similarly, let these 15 5people get together and let 3 people be elected again by these 15 either by proportional representation or by whatever system you like. From out of these 3, one may be selected by drawing lots as the President, another as the Vice-President and the third as the Chairman of the important Committee, the Finance Committee or Works Committee or whatever it is.

The advantage in this would be that there would not be these terrible factions caste-wise and various otherwise and even political pressure in order to make sure the election of any particular man, first as a member and next as President. When you withdraw these pressures and bring in the element of chance or God, you will make it absolutely useless for these people to think of bribing anybody or coercing any person in a caste-wise manner or political fashion. Then there would be chance for a number of good people to come in.

After all, the management of the village panchayat does not depend on so-called qualification of education or various other things that you think of. It depends upon commonsense and also character and local reputation. Therefore, if you introduce these two

elements together, give an opportunity for chance also to play its own role and withdraw this terrible pressure it might be possible to have elements which would behave a little better than what has been happening today. I would like an experiment to be made on these lines.

Secondly—Shri Tangamani has tried to analyse it rather carefully—there is the question of delegation and decentralisation. What actually is happening is that all these village panchayats are given some powers but subject to the final authority of the State Government; so much so that the State Government can bring in its own politics—and it does bring in its own politics. We will have to minimise this. You cannot completely eliminate all politics. At the same time, it has got to be minimised.

My friend seems to be wondering what I mean by it. There are Ministers and Ministers; there are parties and parties; there are factions and groups within the same party. All these people are interested in importing pressures into these things. There are these, 'Show cause why such and such a resolution that you have passed should not be rescinded; show cause why the President should not be removed; show cause why the Vice-President should not be removed, why such and such a member should not be removed because they have not attended so many meetings. There are a hundred and one ways of controlling these village panchayat boards which are open to the Ministers. And, Ministers are using and misusing them. Not only the Ministers; there are so many and one other people behind the Ministers. Today there are the sub-Ministers, the Deputy Ministers, official Ministers and non-official Ministers. All these people are there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am a Deputy Minister.

Shri Ranga: Fortunately for him, my friend happens to be in the Centre and not in the State. (*Interruption*). I am not concerned with personalities. I am concerned with what is happening, with our own experience. There are ways and ways to prevent this. One of them is this. Just as you have the University Grants Commission, let there be a Panchayat Grants Commission consisting of judicially-minded people, presided over by a High Court Judge or a retired High Court Judge. Whatever funds the Government has to give to village development be placed at the disposal of this Commission as you are doing in the case of the University Grants Commission. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): One for the whole country?

Shri Ranga: I am talking about every State. I am not bothered about the whole of India. This is one idea which I would like to be explored.

Then the third thing is with regard to elections. As I said, a lot of pressure comes to play with regard to elections. Not only then; thereafter also if no-confidence motions have got to be moved and permission has got to be given and somebody has got to decide whether the proper procedure has been followed or not. We should not burden the Ministers concerned with the burden and terrible responsibility of deciding these disputes. Therefore, I suggest a Commission. I am very keen on it, it should be a quasi-judicial one; it should not be burdened with any ministerial responsibilities; it should not be dependent upon the fortunes of elections and all the criticisms of these things that we find in all the States. So, if there is someone there, a High Court Judge or somebody else, he may be aided by a number of representatives of the village panchayats, the zila parishads. As and when a particular case comes up, then, as you choose your jurors from a panel you can choose these advisors. Those advisors the affairs from whose district come up for discussion and decision need not take part in that particular discussion. But, nevertheless, these people will be there to

[Shri Ranga]

advise the judicial officer. Let that judicial officer decide whether a particular election has been held properly or not, whether any permission has to be given to move a vote no-confidence or not or whether any notice has to be served on any of these people.

There should also be an independent accounting and auditing service for all these village panchayats. When I am talking about these village panchayats, I am using the term in a generic fashion. I am also including in the phrase the panchayat samities and zila parishads also. All these three must be there. I have many more things to point out but I cannot say them now.

In conclusion I would like to suggest that all political parties should take a vow publicly that they would not interfere in the management of the elections and in the affairs of these panchayats—this three-tier system. What was happened recently is this. So far as the village panchayat elections were concerned the parties kept themselves away because they wanted these village factions to go on castewise and all the rest of it. Once they have fought the elections and when there are 20 or 25 panchayats in a particular samiti area, then they begin to apply the pressure among these 20 or 25 people. Then they are isolated and taken to religious centres and both the sides make these people take vows that they would remain loyal to their respective sides and all sorts of mischief does take place. Therefore, I do not want any political party to come in the way. Let them take a vow publicliy; and if anybody were to misbehave then, of course, he will stand to be condemned by the public opinion. Let them at least take that decision.

In this connection, some time ago Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan was suggesting the same thing. We, in the Swatantra Party, were ready to accept that suggestion I may tell you I myself have had intimate experience of the manner in which these village panchayats have been organised and helped to function during the last 30 or 35 years. I know that this is the best possible course that can be followed and that is why I was ready to accept the suggestion of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan.

I do not think that this Parliament should take too much of interest in the local affairs to such an extent that it would go away. Let us at least be clear on this and agree on this as political parties and national representatives of this country. Let us all say to ourselves that we shall not interfere with or interest ourselves in the politics and electioneering of this three-tier system from the village panchayat right up to the zila parishad.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. D. Mathur- I will give chances to hon. Members from Rajasthan and Andhra and then come to the others. Let these hon. Members first give their experiences.

Shri M. D. Mathur (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really regrettable that in spite of two years having elapsed, almost all States, except 3 or 4, have not agreed to respect the wishes expressed in the Balwantray Mehta Committee report, although the subject was discussed in Parliament also. So far as the States that have accepted the report are concerned, they have also done it in their own way and Shri Dwivedy pointed out the example of U.P. and one or two more States. I, therefore, stand to appeal to Parliament that unless and until the Constitution of India is so amended that the Panchayat Raj system finds a proper place in it, we will not be able to have a regular pattern as suggested by the Balwantray Mehta Committee.

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, I am grateful to my colleagues here who had a word of praise for Rajasthan and its working of the scheme of democratic decentralisation. We have not taken this scheme only as

an experiment; but we have taken it as a faith. If democracy has to stay in India it can only stay if it is further decentralised and taken to the lowest level. Unless and until there is decentralised administrative apparatus we will not be able to enthuse the people at the village level to carry on developmental activities as envisaged in the Community Development programme or otherwise. It is necessary that the suggestions of the Balwantray Mehta Committee should be accepted.

If we read the Balwantray Mehta Committee report today we find it is completely obsolete so far as certain developments that have taken place in the villages are concerned. Today we have a system in Rajasthan as suggested in the report. We can criticise the report for this. It has suggested that an official should be the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad in the form of the S.D.O. and the Collector. In this year 1960, nobody can accept an official to be the Chairman of a non-official elected body, particularly when one wants to introduce non-officials to carry on the developmental programme. Therefore, there are many things suggested by the Balwantray Mehta Committee which cannot be accepted in the present context of development in this country. I say that there is at least one good and strong point of the report which should be accepted. Formerly, the development of the panchayat as well as the area development were being carried out in this country through the development block agencies. When it became an administration it came to be carried out through the official agency. After working for a number of years, the development programmes stood at the cross roads and therefore, this committee was formed to investigate and see how we could enlist people's participation in the village developmental activities. They could not go ahead unless and until people's representatives and the villagers themselves are made responsible for them and they are given duties and powers. After thorough investigation this Committee ultimately gave this report. Today the panchayat, samiti and the zilla parishads are the three tiers in the system recommended by this Committee. They should be headed by the elected Chairmen. I agree with Shri Tangamani when he says that in Rajasthan we have deviated from the report of this committee. The sarpanch or the chairman who becomes a member of the panchayat samiti is directly elected on adult suffrage. The panchayat samiti is the real executive apparatus as envisaged by the Mehta Committee in carrying out the developmental activities in the State and it is therefore directly elected by the people. If he is directly elected, he has greater strength when he works in the samiti than a man indirectly elected or nominated. Therefore, in Rajasthan we have deviated from this report on this point.

In India people say that we have guided democracy and under guided democracy we have delegated decentralisation. This point had been raised. This is mostly the criticism that is coming these days. It is correct to some extent. When democracy is ushered in guidance is necessary. But in this decentralisation there has never been any agitation demanding powers for the panchayat or the villagemen It was done because the community development administration could not go ahead with development work in that area through the official agency. Ultimately the Mehta Committee gave expression to a feeling of failure and said that we could not enthuse the people. The *shramdan* movement became a sort of an adventure and a failure. Therefore, we said ultimately that a community can be developed only by a community and these are the basic institutions—the village panchayat, the panchayat samiti and the zilla parishad—which should be formed. The zila parishad is a supervisory or advisory or directive body. There is the second filter where the Members of Parliament and the State legislatures sit and discuss

[Shri M. D. Mathur]

these things. So, the panchayat samiti is thus guided. As a matter of fact, the panchayat samiti is an executive apparatus of this scheme and that should be a strong body.

Another point is whether we have delegated the power or we are decentralising the power. So far as Rajasthan is concerned we are not delegating any power; we have decentralised power. The budget of the Panchayat samiti in Rajasthan comes to Rs. 10 crores and it is completely in their hands; the State Government has no authority. There is a separate audit for that. Shri Ranga suggested it just now. We have a separate Service Commission and a cadre of service for the panchayat samiti and the zilla parishads under the Rajasthan Act. This Commission is an independent body and is not under the State Government. Retired High Court Judges and revenue board members are appointed as members of the Service Commission and whenever recruitment for a particular district takes place, the Chairman or the *Pramukh* of that district serves in that commission and recruitment take place. If these institutions have got only delegated powers, the whole purpose of the panchayat raj system will fail. The villages should be made to take the initiative and the people in the villages should feel that they are masters of their destiny so far as the subjects transferred to them are concerned. About nine months back elections were held and it was called an experiment and we have been having this experiment of democratic decentralisation for the last nine months and I am proud to inform the House of this fact. People used to criticise the villagers and say that they were not educated and the people in the lower strata of society would not be able to decide things for themselves and discharge their duties and that there would be chaos. The chaos are somewhere else and they are not on account of these people. If you have faith in your men, the cumulative wisdom of the people at large is definitely better than the wisdom of any single officer, a single individual, however trained he may be.

We have found, Sir, that these villagers have managed themselves very well. Of course, there are difficulties. Difficulties are there even at the highest level. Everywhere, even in your Assemblies, the Parliament and eveywhere there are frictions. Why should we be afraid of frictions and difficulties? We do not say that the Parliament should be dissolved because there are differences of opinion. We do not say that any legislature should be dissolved because there are differences between the various parties, the Congress Party and the Opposition. It is only when we come to the question of delegation of power, the question of decentralisation that we say it should be dissolved.

We in Rajasthan, Sir, observe 2nd October as a historic day, a day of importance. Next to 15th August, When power was transferred to the people of this country, the only day which we observe as sacred is 2nd October when we delegated that power to the people at the village level. On 15th August power was transferred to our people by the British, power came from London to Delhi. Then, under the Constitution we transferred that to the States. Now that democracy has been further taken to the village level, to the panchayat samiti level, to the panchayat level. Therefore, in this scheme it is necessary that we must have full confidence in our people. Let them work, let them falter, let them commit mistakes; but I am sure that if they are permitted to work they will work very well. They have worked very well in Rajasthan, and the people of Rajasthan are proud of the decentralisation scheme which was envisaged by the B. G. Mehta Committee.

There is one more point which I would like to place before this House for its consideration. The whole

thinking takes place here at the Centre and that pool of thinking is transferred to the States. The States may then take it further up to the district level, the panchayat samiti level and the village panchayats. It stops there. There are various other committees like the youth committee, the mahila committee and other instiactive, then the real purpose is not active, then the rural purpose is not served; whatever thinking we have, whatever glow or spark we may have here, when it reaches the panchayat level either it is completely extinguished or if there is any light or force in it, it is not carried to the people at large.

I would like to mention one thing. We are now having the Third Five Year Plan. In Rajasthan, in Andhra, in those States which have completely decentralised their administration as suggested by the B. G. Mehta Committee or have gone ahead of their recommendations, there is a problem. The First Five Year Plan was an introduction to planning. The Second Five Year Plan was a Plan for the people but not by the people. But the Third Five Year Plan should be really a Plan for the people and by the people. The people of Rajasthan now claim, the members of panchayat samitis numbering 3,000 to 4,000, that it is for them to plan in the sectors allotted to them. They ask, why should the States or the Centre plan for them in those subjects which have been transferred to them under the law? Therefore, we are now attempting to have village plans. Definite instructions have been issued and we are trying the the experiment of making village plans on a mass scale. You have to plan for more production, social amenities etc. These are the two sectors which come under the village plan. Therefore, today our village level workers, national extension officers sarpanch and others go to the villages, convene village sabhas and ask the heads of families how many acres they have, what are their demands, what are their necessities etc., so that they are able to place before the village sabhas their needs. In that way we can plan for every village and ultimately it becomes a district level or panchayat level plan. If only you do that, real planning in the country can take place. Only in that way you can enthuse the people to put in their maximum effort for more production.

Therefore, democratic decentralisation is not only a scheme for a coordinated development plan as envisaged by the community development programme but it is also definitely a reform in the local self-government administration in India. If we want to see that Gandhiji's dream of panchayati raj comes through, it is only through democratic decentralisation.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope I shall be forgiven for being forthright in my reactions which have been known to the hon. Minister for sometime. I have always said that the idea has been good, and I thought that I would give the Government a chance to work out its plans, I have been disillusioned. I I have told the Minister at some other place that I felt that the money that has been spent on Community Development and in national extension service is a fraud on the exchequer. This is a very serious statement. It is not as though I did not want that money should be spent on welfare work. It is not that. But I do feel that, in good faith, perhaps, we have attempted to superimpose it on the people we wish to serve.

I come from an area where you have not to teach, as Shri Ranga has perhaps had to teach, many years ago. This panchayat system has been there in the tribal areas from time immemorial. But since Independence what have we done? We have uprooted that system. It was something that was of the people belonging to the genius of the people; we legislated, the Panchayat, Act and the

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like. We overnight tried to think that we could bring in something—a wonderful scheme it may be, and it was well meant—but it has misfired.

My main grievance is that the sum Rs. 300 crores which we plan to spend in the Third Five Year Plan is a thing which the people do not seem to support; the people do not seem to be behind it. About the Plan itself, I do not see much wrong with it. I can only talk of my own home area. I do not pretend to talk of the whole of India. I would not do that. My hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray has made a study, and when I appeared before her team I told her the same thing. I felt that in this missionary endeavour to bring good ideas to the rural community, we have imported a battalion of foreigners. They were indeed not foreigners; they were our country-men. But to the community they sought to serve they were aliens. That is my difficulty. I am not one who would just theoretically oppose the idea of trying to work in the rural areas. But I do not feel that our foundations are up in the apex and not at the bottom. I do feel that we should build up from the bottom these sanctimonious ideas of trying to do good to the villages and the like It is very nice to talk about it in Parliament, in the legislative assemblies and in the social welfare boards political parties and the like.

Mr. Speaker: Has the scheme been introduced in Bihar?

Shri Jaipal Singh: The Panchayat Act has failed.

Mr. Speaker: Was it introduced, and failed? Or, it was not introduced at all?

Shri Jaipal Singh: The legislation is there, but it has not worked. Now that you have asked a question, I would like to tell you that five years ago—*(interruption)*.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am talking about the three tier system that was recommended. The subject-matter of this debate is the recommedation of the Mehta Committee and the working of the scheme in those particular areas. From hon. Members who have gone to those areas and found out that the system is not working, this House has an opportunity to have their experiences. Otherwise, in other cases where it has not been introduced at all, there is no good referring to ancient panchayat systems.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not know how successfully the scheme has worked in Rajasthan or some other State. I am only concerned with how I can work it and how it has worked in my State. That is of importance to me. Perhaps, in Rajasthan they have done a wonderful thing, they have worked miracles; that is all right. But I do want to know the very idea of decentralisation. I do not know what they meant by democratic decentralisation. Decentralisation must always be democratic; it cannot be otherwise. We use the word 'panchayats'. The best translation of the word 'democracy' is 'panchayats'. What I am trying to maintain is, the panchayat has been there, as far as I am concerned in my area, from time immemorial. There is no question of decentralisation. What I am only trying to urge on my hon. friend there is the fact that you build it up right from the bottom instead of trying to import outsiders—that is what is happening now. Whether it is by legislation or otherwise, we have to work and get on with the genius of the people. That is my main submission.

For example, in the Third Five Year Plan, they are going to be given Rs. 300 crores. That is not a small amount. Shri Ranga, a fairly responsible Member in this country and not unknown to this House, said a few minute a back that all political leaders

ship take a vow—to do what? That in this particular respect, they will not be political. Is not that an admission, Sir, that hitherto the whole scheme has been working on a political basis? To me that is a very very serious thing. It is not that we do not want these things to develop and to continue or the national extension services to be there. But I am afraid, from the personal experience I have had—field experience, not academic experience; I am not going by the reports Government produce before us; I am going by what I have seen—I feel that it is very very largely political. So, if that is to prosper, certainly decentralise the thing. That is the only hope the scheme has. The only way in which we can succeed is that the people are part of it and that the people are behind it. Otherwise, with all the window-dressing that has gone on in the first two Five Year Plans, we art just feeling ourselves.

As I said, I want to be forthright. It might hurt certain people, but I come from an area where people do not read reports.

Mr. Speaker: But their spokesman reads.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I congratulate you for crediting me with that amount of energy that I read the pyramid of literature that emanates from the particular Ministry and other Ministries. I do read them and I am a fairly responsible citizen of this country. I do not read them because the literature relates to my own area. I read them because they educate me and it is good for me to read.

All that I would like to say is that we must trust our masters. Who are our masters? A couple of years hence, we shall be going to the villagers saying: भाई भाई वोट दो ! They are our masters. The sooner we realise that, the sooner our hon. Minister and every Member of the Treasury Benches realises that, the sooner in the States they realise that people are not going to be fooled by window-dressing that has been done in the past, the better it will be. Granted mistakes have been made in the past, I do believe there is scope for the Plan.

So, Sir, I am not one who would oppose the perspective ideal. Mistakes have been made in the past. We have been to a large extent sententious, idealistic we may put it, and doing a certain amount of window-dressing to the outside world and perhaps, window-dressing to deceive ourselves. But I do think now we are growing up, we are trying to become mature. We mean business and I think if we have to be democratic, we do really seriously mean that we are to build up a Welfare State. I think what has been suggested is all to the good and if we are all behind it and the people can be behind it then certainly we have it.

Mr. Speaker: How long will the Minister take?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): About thirty minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Then I must call the Minister just now.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Before that may I put a question? How does the Minister and the Ministry reconcile themselves to the position of the District Collector presiding over the Development Councils consisting of Parliamentarians, Legislators and other elected people? Will it not lead to clash between the incompatibles for no fault of their own?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): As I heard the speeches of hon. friends

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who moved the Resolution I felt that there is some sense of sadness in what they were speaking. It seemed from the speeches, and even from the Report itself, out of which this Resolution has been culled, that somehow or other the development programmes have not made the progress which the people expected, that they have not yet given the expected results and, therefore, something is needed to give a new impetus to them in order to make them more popular and make them more useful and beneficial. And one of the remedies thought of by Shri Balwantrai Mehta is democratic decentralisation of schemes.

Well, I do not want to say anything against it or for it. Some criticism of the scheme has been made by my hon. friend by asking the pertinent question "What is the meaning of using 'democratic' in addition to the word 'decentralisation'?" for decentralisation naturally is democratic and so the word "democratic" is superfluous. But my difficulty is this. You are asking for decentralisation of schemes. That means decentralisation of power. Power is centralised somewhere and it has to be decentralised and placed in the hands of somebody else. That is what we want to day. Then you have to see that there is sufficient enthusiasm among the people placed with power to carry on the work which is entru ted to them, and that enthusiasm will help us in making our community schemes very successful. That is the idea at the moment; it may be. But there is one difficulty. The peoples' minds are generally influenced by ideals placed before them by men, not only who live in the village; but by those, who are supposed to lead the nation. Now the nation naturally, therefore, looks up to those who are guiding the nation today, the Government of India today. And what is the policy of the Government of India today? That is the question they put to themselves and they answer it in their own way. The Government of India's policy today, according to the declared wishes embodied in resolutions which have been pas ed and policy disclosed in the various measures which the Government of India have taken is certainly not of decentralisation. That is the point. In fact, the very ideal of following the socialistic pattern carries with it some kind of idea of nationalisation which means the centralisation of power in our activities as much as possible and keeping it in our hands. Not only that. We hold big meetings, conferences and congresses and impress upon the people "this is the ideal that we place before you and every Indian should be influenced by that ideal, fired by that ideal and do his best to implement this ideal in the best possible way".

That is one kind of propaganda that we are carrying out today, that is, the ideal of centralising the power, taking it into the hands of Government as much as possible and leaving very little in the hands of the people. Power that should be in the hands of the people is being taken in the name of doing good to the public at large. I do not want to dispute that. It may be that that is being done with a view to do good to everybody in this country. That may be true. But what is the ideal before you? The ideal is opposed to that of decentralisation of power as centralisation of power actually is being seen in every important measure that we take. In fact, the three measures which we have discussed during the last three days about land reforms. And all these things were frequently defended on the ground that Government is taking all these things not for the sake of their own benefit but for the sake of the poor people who had nothing in their hands. So, that is the ideal placed before the people by the Government itself and by all those who, like ourselves, stand by the Govern-

ment, namely, it is time for us to lose our own powers and try to put, as large a measure as possible of it in the hands of the Government. This is what we call centralisation. With this big cry of centralisation going on, here our institutions are lacking for want of popular enthusiasm. Therefore decentralisation must come in. In this case of contradiction, I find that the remedy we have will be very difficult for its success. Anyhow, I wish that it may succeed or some other method be found out.

I would have enlarged upon this aspect, but I know my time is very limited and another more important person is to speak.

Shri S. K. Dey: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this subject was proposed to be discussed in this House specially during the last session I was very happy because this was one subject besides agriculture to which I was, as a person, concentrating all the attention that I possibly could including the attention of the staff of my entire Ministry.

When we talk in terms of extending the democratic process and the sovereignty which rests in this House to the people down below over distances of thousands of miles spread over our 550,000 villages, it is of the utmost importance that not merely the people to whom this process is being extended but also those who have been elected by the people as their representatives in this House of Parliament, in the State legislatures and in other institutions have a full opportunity of understanding the implications of the steps that are being taken so that when the system, howsoever desirable we may decide it to be from this House, is threatened by forces which are pitted against it, proper protective measures can be administered by people who wish progress of democracy in this country all along the line.

Therefore, I looked up to this debate as a great opportunity because the country will have an opportunity of knowing what the hon. Members of this sovereign Parliament think about this particular process and what importance they attach to it. I did not wish to burden this House with the theory, philosophy and the objectives of democratic decentralisation as it has been called in the past by the Committee which was set up by the Government or of *panchayati raj* as we call it now, because I discovered only last night that I imposed on this House during the Budget Session a tax heavy enough which lasted for about 1¼ hour which was devoted, I find, entirely to the description of *panchayati raj* as we are trying to implement in this country. I therefore assume that it is acknowledged and accepted by this House that the democracy and the sovereignty that are enjoyed by this House should travel all along the line, right up to the village level. I presume it is accepted that the democracy that will ultimately survive and endure in this House shall be determined by the democracy that is practised not merely in the institutions below but even in the family.

I wanted to tell this House exactly what we have done during these two years. It has been suggested by some friend here, by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, that there should be a model legislation by the Centre. I am quite sure that this House will appreciate that whenver any model thinking as such or so-called, is sent out by the Centre, it has the immediate tendency of suppressing the initiative of the States and preventing them from thinking, because there is a natural tendency on the part of the States to feel that the Centre must have sent out this legislation after all the thinking that could possibly have been done, and because the Centre consists of the greatest authorities in the country. Conditions vary widely from one area to another. We have Kerala on the one hand and NEFA on the other, and various conditions interpose inbetween. Naturally, no legislation which applies effectively to one part

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of the country could apply to another part of the country. We naturally felt, and I hope I have been right in making this assumption on behalf of the House, that the best role that the Ministry could play would be to continue discussing with individual State Governments as they proceed with the formulation of their legislation, and make available to each individual State Government the pooled thinking on this subject that has gone behind in other States. And that is precisely what we are trying to do from month to month. We are not merely sending out to the States streams of new ideas that are being evolved by individual States, but also the experiences in the working of the *panchayati raj* system in the States which have already undertaken them, as for instance Rajasthan, Andhra and some other States which are now going ahead with them. This is one thing that we are doing.

Secondly, it has been suggested, I think by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, that the Centre, instead of trying to evolve a uniform pattern for the whole country, is trying to spread confusion by allowing the States to go ahead in their own way. I am quite sure this House will appreciate that the Constitution confers an autonomy on the States, and it would be extremely . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, there is a misunderstanding on this. I quite well know that it is under the State sphere. But the States, in the National Development Council, have agreed to this proposal. What I suggested was that when they have agreed to this proposal, there must be a uniform pattern of development. There is no question of imposition on the States. On their agreement only things have to be done.

Shri S. K. Dey: That is precisely what we are trying to do, namely, that in the fundamentals there is unity of approach. What are those fundamentals? The first is that there must be a genuine transfer of responsibility to the people and their institutions. Secondly, what are the levels at which decentralisation is taking place? Thirdly, what are the safeguards that have been adopted to see that these popular institutions would not be unduly controlled and directed by the Government apparatus above? These are some of the fundamentals which we must safeguard at the Centre. And we are trying to do it. Continually we are trying to do it, that is, before a piece of legislation goes to the State Legislature we are trying to see whether it satisfies these basic points, and if it does not we try to bring the discrepancies, as we find them, to the notice of the State Government. And have made. It is not merely the States that so far they have been very responsive to whatever suggestions we have made. It is not merely the States of Andhra and Rajasthan and Madras that have gone ahead with legislation on Panchayat Raj system. The Mysore State has enacted legislation. They have gone ahead with the election of panchayats, and election of representatives to the higher institutions. Orissa has enacted legislation and is expected to implement this programme very shortly. Assam has enacted legislation. But for the new difficulty that has arisen in Assam, there would have been considerable progress by now. Even pending proper elections under the legislation, the Assam State went ahead with an *ad hoc* pattern of panchayats, samiti is and mahakma parishads. It has been objected to that in Assam, we have permitted the State to go ahead with mahakma parishads instead of Zilla parishads. Personally I do not see any objection at all to Assam going ahead with the mahakma parishad. If, eventually, we find and they find that a mahakma parishad is a misfit and it should be a Zilla parishad, it could be done by a simple amendment of the legislation which can be done without undue difficulty. What is important is whether they really mean business and

are transferring power to the village bodies, block bodies and whatever other bodies they appoint above the block level. This is being done by the State Government. We have tried to en ure that there is no loophole in the legislation.

On the question of transfer of power, it has been said by Shri Ranga that there will be a considerable amount of control exercised by the State Government on them and therefore, there should be a judicial commission apppointed and that judicial commission must be entrusted with the responsibility of dispensing the Government funds between the different panchayats in the State. Certainly, I have very high confidence in the judiciary in this country. But, I do not believe that, once the judiciary is placed in the position of administering funds between hundreds of panchayats in the country, they, eventually, would be any different from an administrative organisation. Therefore, a judicial organisation, if it is to be appointed at all, must be there for other purposes, not for administering funds but to see that the appointment of staff in these block panchayat samitis and the parishads are made according to certain, proper, correct criteria. That is being adopted by different States in different ways. I have no doubt about it that just as we have here in the Centre the Union Public Service Commission, and we have the State Public Service Commissions, in the same way, eventually, there will have to be a Panchayat Public Service Commission There is no alternative to it. It is coming. Some States are thinking seriously about it.

In other matters about elections and other disputes, there can be an independent tribunal or an independent Commission looking in to these matters, as we have an Election Commissioner here. I have no doubt this also will come in due course. What we are concerned with at the moment is to see that these bodies are brought into shape. I have no doubt there will be many teething pains in the process of developing these bodies. But, let us not have any illusion that Panchayati Raj is going to be a talisman and that it is going to be a substitute for technical and administrative efficiency. It is certain that if, to an efficient block organisation, we can add the strength and experience of efficient and honest popular representative institutions, the work will be accelerated enormously. It is also true that even if there is an indifferent block organisation, or, let us say, a dishonest block organisation, if there is a popular organisation alongside which exercises control over it, that indifferent or inefficient or dishonest government organisation be pulled up and made to function on correct lines. All these things are coming. We wanted to make sure that these bodies come into shape and that the people who come into these institutions are given proper training in understanding the processes of democracy in which the government organisation has a particular role and the people's organisation has another particular role and the two are complementary, not being a substitute for each other, not being inter-changeable for each other. That understanding must first be conveyed and transmitted effectively to all these institutions and those who come to man these institutions.

The second thing is to create administrative and technical competence even in the representatives of the people who are coming in there, so that they can form sub-committees at the Panchayat and Block Panchayat Samiti level and the Zila Parishad level, thereby assisting and complementing the efforts of the Block staff in more effective implementation of the Block programme for different subjects like production, welfare, communications and other matters. That training programme has been undertaken all over the country in all States. We know for a certainty that unless we are able to build up technical efficiency in the country, and also

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build up our resources,—for instance, even in food production we have to build up seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, implements, proper servicing arrangements for implements—Panchayati raj is not going to be a substitute for this materials. But in the Third Plan all steps are being taken to see that all these resources for agriculture, public health, animal husbandry, industries etc., are developed. We are now trying to see that simultaneously people's organisations also get technically and administratively developed to take the fullest advantage of all these facilities and of all the organisations that are going to be placed at their disposal.

Shri Jaipal Singh raised a question about work in his own area. I claim some credit for knowing fairly intimately the work that has been done by the community development organsation in the particular area from which he hails. I can say with a considerable degree of confidence, because I have gone to that area on a number of occasions, perhaps as many times as I have gone to any place in this country, may be even more, that a considerable amount of work has been done in his area. The question of improved methods of cultivation did not arise at all before the community development programme began in his district, in his constituency and other areas around. For the first time, people are using improved seeds, fertilisers; for the first time they are knowing what insecticides are, how to grow nurseries, how to use improved implements. We are spreading out medical services to the villages. Large expansion has taken place in the education of boys and girls, expansion has taken place in the field of women's work, which is really a heart-warming experience to see in that particular area, and I have recommended to the whole country that they experience that we have had in this particular area in women's work is a model for us. With all this, if he says that nothing has happened there, and that it is entirely a fraud, I am very sorry. There has been some fraud, I have no doubt about it and there are some cases already going on.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I never said nothing had happened.

An Hon. Member: He wants more.

Shri S. K. Dey: He has particularly emphasized one factor, that Panchayat is an institution which is very well known, that it is almost in the blood of the people in that area, and asks why it is that work is not being done through the Panchayats. I am asking myself exactly the same question that he has put me, and that has been the crux of my efforts with his State Government, to see that the Panchayati raj system, which has been recommended by the Mehta Committee and already accepted by Rajasthan and Andhra and now being worked out by various other States, is also undertaken at an accelerated pace in the State from which he comes. In fact, I have been begging the Members of the State Legislature and Parliament from that State, to lend me their support, to lend their Chief Minister their support, to see that this programme is taken up, to take up the very programme mentioned by him that whatever is being done now should be done by the Panchayats. And I have no doubt that in his area people will do it even better than people in other areas, because there the system of Panchayats is almost a part of the blood stream of the people. That is the proposal we have been struggling to push through with the Bihar Government all these months. I hope my hon. friend will lend me his weight, lend the Chief Minister his weight, to see that this process of legislation is his State, with which he is in full agreement, can be accelerated.

Shri Ranga had mentioned that political parties should take a vow that they should not fight elections at the panchayat and higher levels. Certainly, this House will, I hope, agree with me when I say that I have no

jurisdiction over political parties as they function at the level down below, and it is not possible either for any Minister or for anyone in this House to enforce such a discipline on the political parties. I realise very fully the validity of the suggestion that my hon. friend has made, namely that politicians must try to keep away from these institutions. I suppose he meant politicians who go there not because of any ideology but with a view to creating chaos in the situation. There can be good politics and there can be bad politics. In fact, I would like all the politicians in this country to go out into the countryside and teach the people what democracy means. That is good politics. That is the politics of today, and I would like all the political parties to go there and try to cross each other in disseminating knowledge on the working of democracy, so that people know what exactly to expect of themselves and of the representatives that they have elected to all these institutions.

I was mentioning earlier—I forgot to continue it—about the progress that we have made in this panchayati raj legislation and other matters. I mentioned that Orissa and Assam have already enacted their legislations. Now, U.P. has got its legislation before the State Legislature, and it is likely to be finalised in the near future. As far as we have information here, the Madhya Pradesh Government referred this matter to their State Legislature, and the legislature referred this matter to a Select Committee. We are expecting that their legislation will also go through very shortly. The Punjab Government have done exactly the same. The old bilingual State of Bombay, for obvious reasons, could not go ahead with the panchayati raj scheme. As soon as the State was bifurcated, the new States of Gujarat and Maharashtra have appointed committees to go into this question, very high-powered committees charged with the responsibility of making specific recommendations, on the basis of which legislation can be framed. I have no doubt about it that they are going ahead at a very accelerated pace; we are in very close touch with them, and I have no doubt that both Maharashtra and Gujarat will give a good account of themselves. I have also no doubt that Bihar also will go forward with a little more assistance from my hon. friends in this House and friends outside. What is probably required is a little better understanding of democratic decentralisation or panchayati raj, as we call it.

Amongst the vocal people in the State, the Chief Minister is not quite a free agent to do whatever he pleases or whatever he believes in. He has to carry the people with him. There are the membrs of the State Legislature who have to accept it and who have to understand it. Who is going to explain this matter to the State Legislature? Who is going to explain this matter to the people down below as to what is meant?

There is a general feeling that while in the past, a collector could do whatever he wanted, now he is being subjected to some pressure, the tehsildar is being subjected to some pressure, and the other revenue officers are going to be subjected to some pressure, and the same sort of pressure is going to be built up everywhere. So far as a good government servant is concerned, he is very eager that the overhwelming burden which is almost crushing him and crushing his back is shared by others. A bad government servant is not afraid of anything else in the world as much as of being exposed by a popular organisation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the Centrally administered territories?

18 hrs.

Shri S. K. Dey: I shall come to that a minute later.

Therefore, everywhere, the Development Commissioner and other Government officers who are really

[Shri S. K. Dey]

doing an outstanding piece of work have been giving the fullest support to this concept of panchayati raj. They are trying to see that this Panchayati Raj legislation is properly framed and is enacted as early as possible. But on the other hand, there is opposition also from a large number of people who have so far lived by shouting slogans, who have lived by riding the shoulders of unwary people. They are mortally afraid of these new schemes that are coming up, where starting from the panchayat up to the State level, every action of Government shall be subject to popular pressure. I would like the House to imagine just as a proposition how the Central Government would run if Parliament had been an advisory body and the Central Government were allowed to function with the government officers almost independently except for the advice that they would accept from this House—which they would choose to accept. It would be impossible to run any Government on this basis. And yet somehow or other, there is a feeling amongst quite a large section of people in this country that the village people are so ignorant and so useless that you cannot entrust any responsibility to them. Take a simple proposition. The village people are today being asked to elect Members to Parliament, many of whom they may not know personally, who will have the right in this sovereign House even to surrender the sovereignty that they have. If the right to surrender even the sovereignty which this House possesses is not there, there is no sovereignty at all. If we can entrust the responsibility to the people to elect representatives who can be completely sovereign, I cannot understand the anomaly and absurdity when we say in the same breath that the village people are not wise enough and competent enough to elect panchayats which will be able to spend a thousand or two thousand rupees or implement their agricultural programmes or animal husbandry programmes.

Now that section of people is not a very small minority. They are a very large group of people. And behind them are many people of very great influence with obvious resources and un-obvious resources. They know that the two things, panchayati raj and *sahkari samaj*, go side by side, and if these can succeed, riding over people's shoulders on short payment is not going to succeed. And we cannot expect this revolution to take place without even skirmishes. A large number of people in this country have already started propaganda before the panchayati raj system has been born. The fact that this Ministry is trying now to carry out the mandate of this House and concentrate itself on seeing that this is the first item on our agenda to be taken up, namely panchayati raj, enabling the panchayati raj to take up enhanced agricultural programmes —is not liked by many people in this country, quite influential both in the written world and in the spoken world, who say that the Ministry is completely wasting its time when it talks in terms of panchayati raj and is only trying to do this in order to hide its failure.

My hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, asked me why we from the Centre have not taken up the question of establishing panchayati raj in the Centrally Administered Territories. Now, how can I have a zila parishad in a Territory which is three blocks, which is not even a tehsil? Let us take the case of Delhi. Delhi has 5 blocks, which is not even a subdivision. Can we have a zila parishad? We cannot. We have had panchayats in Delhi. We have had, therefore, to think in terms of a separate body with a non-official Chairman given almost full responsibility for administering the programme. That is how the programme has been done here. The same thing applies to Tripura; the same thing holds good in the case of Manipur, because these are very small territories. We are trying to see that the panchayats,

which are the base of the institution of panchayati raj, are created in every State, in every one of the Centrally Administered Territories and that these panchayat institutions are given the full responsibility for implementing the programme within their area.

Once this has been implemented fully it should be a very much simpler matter to have higher forms. In any case, higher forms can only be up to the block level and not beyond that. In territories like Himachal Pradesh we have already the Territorial Council which has been delegated considerable responsibility for matters of development. There again we are in difficulty and we are trying to explore how this panchayati raj system can be integrated with the scheme of the Territorial Council. I hope hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, will appreciate that it is not so very important today so far as the centrally administered territories are concerned. The question of Zila Parishad does not arise except for Himachal Pradesh. There is no place for it in a practical way. But, what is important is to establish panchayats.

It has been suggested by an hon. Member that we should not try to devolve only powers for development but we should also delegate powers for administration. But, I would say, let us first try to get these new bodies trained to take up responsibilities for development of their own areas. Once they have done that, they can take up administrative responsibilities, for the administration of law and order and other matters at a later stage. There should be no difficulty in doing that. But, if, to start with, we entrust them with responsibilities for law and order, responsibilities for administration, responsibilities for the judiciary and the responsibilities for development, then, the weight would just be crushing.

It has been suggested that the village people are faction-ridden. I think Shri Ranga mentioned it, and said that this panchayat raj is going to create a lot of trouble. We felt that because they were faction-ridden, it is absolutely necessary that the institutions at the village level and the higher level should be given special responsibilities for the programme. In the past, these village institutions used to utilise most of their energies in factions for the simple reason that they had not enough of work to do. It is just like in a family where there are no children and there is no work for the husband and wife, even the husband and wife begin to quarrel with each other. And, that is exactly what has happened in these village institutions. Once we remove this parallel functioning of governmental organisation on the one hand and popular institutions like the district board, on the other, and entrust the entire responsibilities together with the entire staff of government handling development matters to these bodies, then, these bodies are either to survive by their performance or they are to sink because there is no other choice. At the village level there is no question of ideology. At the village level there is the government staff and there is a programme and there is a growing need, the yawning need of the people. It is for the people's representatives at that level to get the maximum harnessing of the people's resources to carry out the development programme. If they do not do that they will have no excuse to offer to the people. We have to point out that panchayati raj system will root out the party faction with which we are confronted in the villages.

Shri Narasimhan asked a question whether the Collector should preside over the District Development Council. As my hon. friend, Shri M. D. Mathur mentioned, to some extent, the panchayati raj system recommended by the Balwantray Mehta Committee is out of date because in most of the States they are going ahead appointing non-official chairmen to the Block Panchayat Samitis and also non-official chairmen to the Zila Pari-

[Shri S. K. Dey]

shads. In the State of Madras they have done a considerable amount of thinking. I come straight from Madras. I came back three days ago after an intensive tour of Madras. It has done an outstanding piece of work in training the people, in extending the agricultural programme, in getting people acquainted with the programme for the scheme of panchayati raj. For reasons of their own, they have decided, as an interim measure, to have the Collector to act as the Chairman of the District Development Council, as recommended by the Balwantray Mehta Committee. For obvious reasons, I cannot impose on the Madras State my own views howsoever I may desire that Madras should have acted to the contrary so far as the Chairmanship of the Zila Parishad is concerned. I have no doubt that eventually these people's organisations, once they begin to function will develop so much momentum and strength on their own that there is no Government in the country which can resist the inevitable development that must take place, namely, that the whole Government organisation at whatever level it functions will have to be placed subordinate and responsive to the people's organisation functioning at that level.

I am very grateful to you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity of hearing the views of the hon. Members of this House and giving them some of my views and the views of the Ministry on various matters raised. We shall try to examine most of the questions that have been posed here and I shall take the opportunity of bringing the gist of it to the attention of the State Government and I would also take the opportunity of emphasising on the State Governments the special importance that is being attached by this House to this scheme of panchayat raj.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक रिपोर्ट पर हुई बहस और उस के जवाब का तान्लुक है, उस से साथ आहिर है कि डैमोक्रेटिक डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन के बारे में एक ही राय है....

Mr. Speaker: Let me put it to the vote of the House. Otherwise we may have to disperse for want of quorum. Hon. Members have been patient so long.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं और मुझे इस बात की भी बड़ी खुशी है कि माननीय मंत्री ने भी इस बात का यकीन दिलाया है कि इस के लिए इस स्कीम को लागू करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जायगी। मैं थोड़ा सा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में यह भी जाहिर किया कि मुल्क के अन्दर एक ऐसा बड़ा सैक्शन मौजूद है जो कि बड़ा एनफ्लुएंशल और पावरफुल है और जो कि इस स्कीम के कामयाब होने में रुकावट डालता है। मैं चाहता था कि इस के बारे में और ज्यादा रोशनी डाली जाती लेकिन यह तो आप भी अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वह सैक्शन कौन सा हो सकता है और किस एलिमेंट को वह रिप्रेजेंट कर सकता है। जाहिर है कि जिसको इस पावर के डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन से नुकसान पहुंचेगा वह सैक्शन इसके रास्ते में कावट डालेगा। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि इस की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय। इस के लिए में एक छोटी सी मिसाल भी पेश करना चाहता हूं। माननीय मंत्री ने इंडिविजुअल स्टेट्स के बारे में भी यह बतलाया कि वहां पर क्या क्या तरक्की हुई है। जहां तक पंजाब राज्य का सवाल है आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि वहां इस बारे में कि किस तरीके से बिल पेश हो और कैसे यह काम किया जाय एक स्पेशल आफिसर मुकर्रर किया गया है यानी मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वहां इस के लिए कोई कमेटी वगैरह भी नहीं बनाई गई जो कि इस मामले पर विचार करे। इसलिए

मैं उनका ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह पावरफुल एलिमेंट जिसका कि उन्होंने खुद अपनी स्पीच में जिक्र किया और मुझे बड़ी खुशी है इस बात में कि उन्होंने इस स्कीम के लागू होने में जो असली खतरा था उसे महसूस किया और मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि उसको काबू में रक्खा जायगा। असली डेमोक्रेसी उसी रोज कामयाब होगी जिस दिन हम रिसपौंसिबिल्टी और पावर डेवलपमेंट के वास्ते लोगों को मुकम्मिल तौर पर ट्रान्सफर कर देंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Before putting the motion to the vote of the House, I propose exercising an extra-ordinary right given to me under the Rules and for the first time. Under Rule 360 the Speaker may himself, or on a point being raised or on a request made by a member address the House at any time on a matter under consideration in the House with a view to aid Members in their deliberations, and such expression of views shall not be taken to be in the nature of a decision.

I called Shri Rami Reddy who comes from Andhra Pradesh so that he may speak and give first-hand information to this House but was not here. One hon. Member spoke from Rajasthan. Of course Shri Ranga spoke and another hon. Member spoke who had to sit day-to-day with these people unlike Shri Ranga who has got an all India work. I thought Shri Rami Reddy would be in a position to give some details.

So, I chose intervene and say a few words on this occasion and it is the first time that I am addressing the House. Recently during the recess, I undertook an extensive tour in my district. I had an opportunity of visiting two samiti meetings. I never knew that they were developing small parliaments in those places. On each occasion the meeting was very well attended. The samitis are between village panchayats and zila parishads. There are a number of samitis. Each taluq has got three or four samitis. The samitis consist of presidents of village panchayats. As I said, they were attended very well on each occasion and they exhibited a great amount of interest.

Why the previous extension scheme and the boards did not work was that the officers were conducting all the work. For ten villages there was a village development worker and there was a Block Development Officer for a block assisted by a number of extension officers. At the Centre there was the Collector assisted by district officers. For a long time, till recently, people were under the impression that it was all the business of the officers, the government servants. But I see that now a change has come over. The villagers have begun to feel that these persons are to assist them, they are their subordinate persons.

As a matter of fact, the first hour in the samiti meetings is devoted to questions just like the Question Hour here. I was extremely happy to see that there were small parliaments developing in the form of samitis. The block development officers and extension officers were all there to answer the questions. They were also putting Supplementary questions to these officers. I was extremely happy. Every one of them would one day come up here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It may be because that is your constituency.

Mr. Speaker: If Shri Jaipal Singh had any doubts, it was exactly because under the old system money was not given to panchayats. Today all that money is spent there. The block development work is given away to the samitis and they have absolute right to spend the money. I think this will create more enthusiasm on the part of the persons there They will feel that they are the masters.

[Mr. Speaker]

This scheme is working very well. I find that they distribute the work, they give priorities to various schemes. I hope and trust that this scheme would be adopted elsewhere also. Till now it has not succeeded because the people were under the impression that it was all the business of the governmet servants, the Collector on one side and the block development officers on the other. Now they know that the money is in their hands, the government servants are there only to assist them and they could be utilised for this purpose.

I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the scheme of democratic decentralisation as formulated in the Report of the Team headed by Shri Balwantray G. Mehta, appointed for the study of Community Projects and National Extension Service and adopted in Adhra Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan and certain other States."

The motion was adopted.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 4th August, 1960/Sravana 13, 1882 (Saka).

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(1) A copy of the Notification No. F. 4(19)/58-Fin. (E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th May, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, making certain amendment to the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1951.

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(*a*) S.O. No. 1192 dated the 14th May, 1960.

(*b*) S. O. No. 1423 dated the 4th June, 1960

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 742 dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain amendment to the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 723 dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 724, dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951.

(6) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. 483 dated the 30th April, 1960

(*b*) G.S.R. 611 dated the 4th June, 1960

(*c*) G.S.R. 636 dated the 11th June, 1960

(*d*) G.S.R. 725 dated the 2nd July, 1960.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(7) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 :

(*a*) G.S.R. 530 dated the 14th May, 1960

(*b*) G.S.R. 637 dated the 11th June, 1960

(*c*) G.S.R. 778 dated the 16th July, 1960

(8) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Exises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. 439 dated the 23rd April, 1960

(*b*) G.S.R. 488 dated the 30th April, 1960 as corrected by G.S.R. 556 dated the 21st May, 1960

(*c*) G.S.R. 515 dated the 7th May, 1960

(*d*) G.S.R. 538 dated the 14th May, 1960

(*e*) G.S.R. 576 dated the 28th May, 1960

(*f*) G.S.R. 577 dated the 28th May, 1960

(*g*) G.S.R. 616 dated the 4th June, 1960

(*h*) G.S.R. 617 dated the 4th June, 1960

(*i*) G.S.R. 618 dated the 4th June, 1960

(*j*) G.S.R. 619 dated the 4th June, 1960

(*k*) G.S.R. 660 dated the 11th June, 1960

(*l*) G.S.R. 687 dated the 18th June, 1960

(*m*) G.S.R. 701 dated the 25th June, 1960

(*n*) G.S.R. 702 dated the 25th June, 1960

(*o*) G.S.R. 731 dated the 2nd July, 1960

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*p*) G.S.R. 732 dated the 2nd July, 1960

(*q*) G.S.R. 733 dated the 2nd July, 1960

(*r*) G.S.R. 764 dated the 9th July, 1960

(*s*) G.S.R. 817 dated the 23rd July, 1960

(*t*) G.S.R. 818 dated the 23rd July, 1960.

(9) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 440 dated the 23rd April, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Toilet Product) Rules, 1958, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(10) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) 1955 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. 514 dated the 7th May, 1960

(*b*) G.S.R. 555 dated the 21st May, 1960

(*c*) G.S.R. 615 dated the 4th June, 1960

(*d*) G.S.R. 686 dated the 18th June, 1960

(11) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. 535 dated the 14th May, 1960

(*b*) G.S.R. 574 dated the 28th May, 1960

(*c*) G.S.R. 575 dated the 28th May, 1960 as corrected by G.S.R. 792 dated the 16th July, 1960

(*d*) G.S.R. 620 dated the 4th June, 1960

(*e*) G.S.R. 703 dated the 25th June, 1960

(*f*) G.S.R. 704 dated the 25th June, 1960

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(*g*) G.S.R. 734 dated the 2nd July, 1960

(*h*) G.S.R. 735 dated the 2nd July, 1960

(*i*) G.S.R. 765 dated the 9th July, 1960 as corrected by G.S.R. 819 dated the 23rd July, 1960

(12) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. 443 dated the 23rd April, 1960

(*b*) G.S.R. 444 dated the 23rd April, 1960

(*c*) G.S.R. 689 dated the 18th June, 1960

(*d*) G.S.R. 737 dated the 2nd July, 1960.

(13) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. 662 dated the 10th June, 1960

(*b*) G.S.R. 663 dated the 10th June, 1960

(*c*) G.S.R. 753 dated the 30th June, 1960

(14) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 657 dated the 11th June, 1960, under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953

(15) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1619 dated the 2nd July, 1960, making certain amendments to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953, under sub-section (3) of Section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

(16) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957 :—

(*a*) The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S. O. 1078 dated the 30th April, 1960

(*b*) The Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S. O. 1080 dated the 30th April, 1960

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(17) A copy of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S. O. 1079 dated the 30th April, 1960 under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1957

(18) A copy of the Additional Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. S. O. 1081 dated the 30th April, 1960 under sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957

(19) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 661 dated the 11th June, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957 under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

(20) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1231 dated the 14th May, 1960 making certain amendment to the Public Debt Rules, 1946, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944

(21) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 692 dated the 14th June, 1960 issued under the Income Tax Act, 1922

(22) A copy of the Report of Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half year ended the 31st December, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Rehabilitaion Finance Administration Act, 1948

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . 636

Fifty-second Report was presented

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . 636

Sixty-fifth Report was presented

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 636—38

Shri S. A. Mehdi callled the attention of the Minister of Finance to the outcome of his recent tour of foreign countries

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement in regard thereto

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 638-39

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) made a statement correcting the replies given on the 14th April, 1960 to Supplementaries by Sarvashri R. C. Majhi, Prakash Vir Shastri and Yadav Narayan Jadhav on Starred Question No. 1484 regarding Report of the Sanskrit Commission

BILLS PASSED . . . 639—62, 725—27

(1) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee continued. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended

(2) The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) moved for the consideration of the Tripura Municipal Law (Repeal) Bill. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by clause consideration, the Bill was passed

COLUMNS

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 663—725

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) moved that the Motor Transport Workers Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. The motion was adopted

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION 728—35

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) moved that the Religious Trusts Bill be referred to Joint Committee. The discussion was not concluded

MOTION *RE.* SCHEME OF DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION . 735—94

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved a motion for discussion on the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation. The motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1960/SRAVANA 13, 1882 (*SAKA*)—

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Religious Trusts Bill to a Joint Committee and consideration and passing of the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill.

GMGIPND—LS II—649 (Ai) LS—12-8-60—950.